

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Chinese famine has grown to such terrible proportions that the continuance in power of the ruling dynasty is regarded as seriously threatened.

The Standard Oil Company and the European Petroleum Union have, according to a London paper, reached a mutually satisfactory agreement, which will end the struggle hitherto waged for the European markets.

The members of the Wellman North Pole expedition are completing the preparation of the balloon America, and will leave Paris shortly for Tromsø, Norway, whence they will leave on their search for the Pole June 1st.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

Frederick A. Dunne, a tough politician with a dark record was elected mayor of Chicago Tuesday by a plurality of about 12,000 over Edward F. Dunn, the Democratic candidate and present mayor. The traction ordinances, which were opposed by Mayor Dunne, were adopted by a majority of more than 30,000. Poor Chicago!

Railroads west of Chicago received during 1906 a total of \$1,269,677 for the transportation of immigrants, the largest sum distributed in the history of the Western Immigration Bureau.

The complete count of the votes cast in Detroit at Monday's election shows that the proposition to accept \$750,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library was defeated by less than 100 votes.

An important conference was held at the White House last week at which a plan was outlined for the Federal control of the railroads of the country to be presented to the next Congress. A number of manufacturers also called on the President and asked him to make an address at the earliest possible moment which would serve to quiet the uneasiness in commercial circles over the present situation.

W. J. Bryan has written a letter to H. M. Whitney of Massachusetts, in which he again says that he believes that "public ownership is the ultimate solution of the railroad question."

Secretary of War Taft has ended his tour of inspection of the Panama Canal, and his party have started for Havana, being due to arrive there on April 7th. Three days will be spent in Cuba, during which time Secretary Taft will investigate the situation with regard to the withdrawal of American troops from the island.

Uncle Sam's treasury chest is overflowing. With three months of the fiscal year to come, there is a surplus of over \$51,000,000.

According to a bulletin of the census office there are now nearly eight million more people in the United States than in 1900.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

At the instance of Attorney Floyd Hyrd the cases against the Harglows and Callahan, charged with the murder of James Cockrell, have been set for trial on May 7th at Lexington.

Temperance advocates of Lawrenceburg may bring suit to set aside the recent local option election in that city. They will attack the law putting Lawrenceburg in the fourth class, and will contend that its population is not sufficient to entitle it to enter that class. If upheld this contention would prevent an election in the city separate from the county.

The sudden drop in temperature throughout the state the first part of the week has put the fruit crop in great danger, according to T. J. Walz weather forecaster for the Louisville district.

Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn last Monday received from President Roosevelt his commission as a member of the Ishmian Canal Commission. Senator Blackburn was the Democratic leader in the Senate.

## AN OPEN SWITCH

Causes Death of More Than a Score on the Southern Pacific.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—A disastrous wreck on the Southern Pacific occurred a mile and a half east of this town shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when westbound train No. 9, from New Orleans for San Francisco, ran into an open switch while going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and ten of the fourteen coaches were derailed. Twenty-six people were killed and the death list may yet total much higher, as the injured numbered about 100, many of whom will die.

The wrecked coaches were hurled in every direction. Four of them were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans. They occupied the smoker and day coach.

But two Americans are known to have been killed, although several of those among the injured will undoubtedly die. George L. Sharp of Muncie, Ind., was instantly killed. The baggage man of the train was also killed.

## KILLING PEOPLE ACCORDING TO LAW.

Until all the fools are dead there is always likely to be some one getting up to say with a sorrowful shake of his head: "You can't make people good by law." There is no use in making laws against selling whisky, for those who like it will drink it anyway and the others will not. With the air of a sage, one of our exchanges says: "We cannot legislate people into sobriety."

No we cannot make people good or even sober, by law, **We cannot keep them from murder or arson or stealing, by law.** The law is against these things but still people keep on breaking the law. Even if you could keep a man from stealing by law that would not make him honest. A man who would steal if he got a chance is a thief whether he steals or not. What is the use of the law then?

The law against stealing is not to make thieves honest, but to protect honest people from thieves. Laws against whisky are not to keep men from drinking but to keep men from making others drunk. If a man makes whisky for himself, drinks it and does nobody else any harm the law will not touch him. When he commences to poison others with his whisky then the law ought to say: **Stop!** The law will not try to stop me from poisoning myself if I do it very slowly, taking some years to kill myself, but the law does right to say to me: **You shall not poison others.** The laws against the saloon are not to compel men to be sober,—they are to prevent men from making their living by making others drunk. A law that allows a man to sell whisky, is a law that says: **You may kill people without being punished.** Such a law is a disgrace to any community.

## Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students.

### It Rhetorically Recited.

Next Monday night at 7:30 the members of the Rhetorical Class will read a play which they have written during the winter term in the College Chapel. The name of the play is Robert McDonald. The scene is laid in Washington, D. C., during a session of Congress. A bill has been introduced into both houses of Congress providing that all railroads and pipe lines doing an interstate business shall be taken over by the United States Government, and paid for at a price to be determined by a commission to be appointed by Congress, which shall ascertain amount of capital actually invested in these industries, the real value of the real estate, stations, rolling stock and other material in use, and the corporations owning these railroads and pipe lines shall be compelled to sell them to the government at such price.

The characters in the play are as follows: Robert McDonald, Senator from Ohio and leader of the Republican majority in the Senate; Mrs. Jean McDonald, wife of the Senator; John Smith, Republican Senator from Iowa; Mary Smith, daughter of Senator Smith; James Morris, Representative from Maine and leader of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives; Charles Fitch, Democratic Representative from California, and leader of the Democratic party in the House; Geo. Gray, another Democratic representative from California and friend of Fitch; Walter Turner, Republican representative from New York; Samuel Simpson, Republican Senator from New Jersey; Cassius Green, Senator from Missouri and leader of the Democrats in the Senate; Nathan Foreman, Republican Senator from Massachusetts; Henry Woods, Republican Representative from Illinois; Raymond Steele, attorney for the Standard Oil Company; Wilson Natter, attorney for the General Railway Syndicate.

### Show Your Colors.

Green and white or Purple and gold. The Phi Epsilon Phi carry the green flag; the Little Dulce the purple. We expect you boys to be true to your first love. Many, many years ago, I believe it was several thousand, there was a man, handsome, attractive, bright-bright in all his studies, who after wearing Little Dulce colors to one of the contests, seeing an attractive Phi girl when his D. D. girl was far away put on the Green and White. It did not match his hair and eyes, but what of that? His dream was sealed. The Green Girls pursued him. The Roman Purples made his life miserable. Miss Weyland him in the daytime and ghosts made his nights horrible. He repented and sought for mercy. He wore a purple suit and a gold tie; he ate nothing but grapes, papering his walls with the best of skins but it was too late. He had deserted his colors once. His skin turned purple; his hair yellow.

The following officers were elected by the Literary Societies at their meetings last Friday night: Phi Delta.—President, H. H. Fellmy; Vice President, Arthur Dalley; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Young; Recording Secretary, Luther Shadoin;

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## Gold Bricks and Gold Nuggets.

Sometimes we buy gold bricks from swindlers that come along, and after our hard-earned money is gone, find we have been swindled. It often happens, however, that we miss the rich nuggets of gold which lie near us because the gold is hidden by some other metal or material and nothing tells us it is there.

Here are a few words to tell you what a valuable thing you can get at a very small cost. If you think over what is said you will know that here is a gold nugget, not a "gold brick."

### A Christian Newspaper.

The Citizen is a Christian family newspaper. As a Christian paper it tells the truth just as far as it can be found out, about people, about politics, about religion, and it stands for everybody and everything that is right, and opposes everything that is wrong, no matter where it is or who does it. It stands against Mormonism, for Mormonism is false religion that is dangerous to the family, the true church and the national government. It opposes the liquor business for the saloon is one of the worst enemies of the home and nation. It prints the Sunday School lesson each week, for the Sunday school is one of the best institutions in the world. It stands for good laws and for good men to make and enforce them, whatever party they belong to. It favors the republican party in Kentucky because the democratic party has stolen their right to full representation from thousands of voters in Kentucky, and they will never get their rights back again until some other party comes into power and restores them their rights.

### All the Family Needs.

The Citizen is a family newspaper. It considers all the needs of the family, especially the mountain family. Every week it gives some advice to the needs of the home, cooking recipes, and hints for making the home cozy, comfortable, clean and beautiful. It gives simple remedies for common sicknesses and tells how to stop the spread of disease. Then it gives the best advice for making the farm and garden and chicken yard pay, and for making roads better. It is all the time helping to make the school better, giving hints to teachers and parents from those who know most about school teaching. It contains stories, games and other things for the children and young people. It has a fine continued story running all the time, one of the latest by some author who has made himself famous in the world.

### News From Old Kentucky.

It has news letters every week or two from about twenty-five correspondents in eight or ten mountain counties and is extending that list. It gives news from relatives and friends all thru the mountains and even in many other states where they have gone. People in Maine and California and Texas and even in other countries in South America and Europe depend upon The Citizen for news of their friends in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia. It gives news of the hundreds of students who have left their mountain homes to make the most of themselves by getting an education in Berea College. It gives the latest news of the state of Kentucky, its politics, its industries, its fight for law, order and temperance.

### And the Best of the World.

We all want to know what is going on in other states besides our own.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

## BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

At the Close of Business on the 30th Day of March, 1907.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$164,239 54
Overdrafts, secured	1,451 97
Due from other banks	31,045 67
Two Banking Houses and Lots	17,988 84
Currency and Specie	12,010 02
Furniture and Fixtures	5,621 92
Current Expenses	1,185 71
Interest Paid	356 43
Total Resources	234,500 10

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund	8,672 37
Undivided Profits	3,072 16
Deposits	172,753 77
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1 80
Total Liabilities	234,500 10

### STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss.

County of Madison.

W. H. Porter, Cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, a Bank located and doing business in the town of Berea, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the condition of said bank, at the close of business on the 30th day of March 1907, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted in the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State designating the 30th day of March, 1907, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. H. Porter, the 2nd day of April, 1907.

J. M. EARLY, Notary Public.

W. H. Porter, Cashier.

J. W. Dinsmore, Director.

Chas. Burdette, Director.

E. T. Fish, Director.

No. 8435.

## Berea National Bank

S. E. WELCH, President. J. W. FOWLER, Vice Pres.  
J. L. GAY, Cashier.

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business, March, 22 1907.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$40,321 58
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	939 91
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	10,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	810 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,129 69
Due from approved reserve agents	7,298 47
Checks and other cash items	98 72
Notes of other National Banks	30 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	23 41
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	1,209 00
Legal-tender notes	1,011 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	800 00
TOTAL	70,671 78

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$20,390 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	401 80
National Bank notes outstanding	15,850 00
Individual deposits subject to check	31,746 87
Certified checks	453 11
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,130 00
TOTAL	70,671 78

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss.

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, S. R. Baker, S. E. Welch, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of March, 1907.

Will C. Gamble, Notary Public.

## Relief for the Chinese.

Since the account given last week, \$5.00 was sent in by another lady who did not wish her name to be mentioned and \$2.50 was given by R. H. Chrisman, thus making \$9.75 which with a like amount from The Citizen was sent to help relieve the starving Chinese. This relief must be continued for some months more if the lives of those who have been thus far saved by gifts of those who love their fellow men, are to be still kept alive. Have you given all your share?



The U. S. Army Transport Buford (5,000 tons) detailed by the War Department to the service of the American Red Cross, to carry a full cargo of American foodstuffs, provided by The Christian Herald for the relief of famine sufferers in Northeastern China. The Buford is scheduled to sail from San Francisco in April, direct to Shanghai, China.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All communications for this paper should be sent to the editor, by name of the author, and accompanied by a return address. But as a measure of good faith on the part of the writer, we will only on one occasion of the paper, in particular, publish a communication and return the letter and figures (if any) to the writer. These returns are often difficult to decipher, because of the number in which they are written.

**THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES**  
By MEREDITH NICHOLSON  
Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMON," etc.  
Copyright 1915 by Robert Merritt Co.

**CHAPTER V.—Continued.**  
I shrugged my shoulders and turned toward Glenarm. My grandfather had left me a cheerful legacy of distrust among my neighbors, the result, probably, of importing foreign labor to work on his house. The sturdy Morgan had intimated as much; but it did not greatly matter. I had not come to Glenarm to cultivate the rusties, but to fulfill certain obligations laid down in my grandfather's will. I was, so to speak, on duty, and I much preferred that the villagers should let me alone. Comforting myself with these reflections I reached the wharf, where I saw Morgan sitting with his feet dangling over the water, smoking a pipe.

I nodded in his direction, but he feigned not to see me. A moment later he jumped into his boat and rowed out upon the lake.

When I returned to the house Bates was at work in the kitchen. This was a large square room with heavy timbers showing in the walls and low ceiling. There was a great fireplace in an enormous chimney, fitted with a crane and hobs, but for practical purposes a small range was provided.

Bates received me placidly.  
"Yes; it's an unusual room, sir. Mr. Glenarm copied it from an old kitchen in England. He took quite a pride in it. It's a pleasant place to sit in the evening, sir."

He showed me the way below, where I found that the cellar extended under every part of the house, and was divided into large chambers. The door of one of them was of heavy oak, bound in iron, with a barred opening at the top. A great iron hasp with a heavy padlock and grided area windows gave further the impression of a cell, and I fear that at this, as at many other things in the curious house, I swore—if I did not laugh—thinking of the money my grandfather had expended in realizing his whims. The room was used, I noted with pleasure, as a depository for potatoes.

In another of these rooms I found a curious collection of lanterns of every conceivable description, grouped on shelves; and next door to this apartment was another store-room filled with brass candlesticks of many odd designs.

I returned to the main floor and sought the comforts of the library, where I smoked a pipe over a very tedious chapter in an exceedingly dull book on "Norman Revivals and Influences." Then I went out, assuring myself that I should get steadily to work in a day or two.

Bates was soberly chopping wood at a rough pile of timber at the rear of the house. His industry had already impressed me. He had the quiet ways of an ideal serving man.

"Well, Bates, you don't intend to let me freeze to death do you? There must be enough wood in the pile there to last all winter."

"Yes, sir; I am just cutting a little more of the hickory, sir. Mr. Glenarm always preferred it to beech or maple."

I turned toward the unfinished tower in the meadow, from which a windmill pumped water to the house. The iron frame was not wholly covered with stone, but material for the remainder of the wall lay scattered at the base. I went on through the wood to the lake and inspected the boat house; then I followed the pebbly shore to the stone wall where it marked the line of the school grounds. The wall, I observed, was of the same solid character here as along the road. I tramped beside it, reflecting that my grandfather's estate, in the heart of the Republic, would some day give the lie to foreign complaints that we have no ruins in America.

The buildings of St. Agatha's were well hidden by the intervening wood, and I climbed upon the wall at the iron gate for an ampler view. The pillars at either side of the gate were of huge dimensions and were higher than I could reach. The little Gothic church near at hand was built of stone similar to that used in Glenarm house. As I surveyed the scene a number of young women appeared, and forming in twos and fours, walked back and forth before the chapel. A sister clad in a brown habit lingered near or walked first with one and then another group of students. It was all very pretty and interesting and not at all the ugly school for paupers I had expected to find. The students were not the charity children I had carelessly pictured; they were not so young, for one thing, and they seemed to be appraised decently enough.

I smiled to find myself adjusting my scarf and straightening my collar as I beheld my neighbors for the first time.

As I sat thus on the wall I heard the sound of angry voices back of me on the Glenarm side, and a crash of underbrush marked a flight and pursuit. I crouched down on the wall and waited. In a moment a man plunged through the wood and stumbled over a low hanging vine and fell, not 20 feet away from me. To my great surprise it was Morgan, my acquaintance of the morning. He rose, cursed his ill luck

and hugging the wall close ran toward the lake. Instantly the pursuer broke into view. It was Bates, evidently much excited and with an ugly cut across his forehead. He carried a heavy club, and, after listening for a moment for sounds of the enemy, he hurried after the caretaker.

It was not my row, though I must say it awakened my curiosity. I straightened myself out, threw my legs over the school side of the wall and lighted a cigar, feeling cheered by the opportunity the stone barricade offered for observing the world.

As I looked off toward the little church I found two other actors appearing on the scene. A girl stood in a little opening of the wood, talking to a man. Her hands were thrust into the pockets of her covert coat; she wore a red tam-o'-shanter, that made a bright bit of color in the wood. They were not more than a dozen yards away but a wild growth of young maples lay between us. Their profiles were toward me, and the tones of the girl's voice reached me clearly as she addressed her companion. He wore a clergyman's high waistcoat, and I assumed that he was the chaplain whom Bates had mentioned. I was not by nature an eavesdropper, but the girl was clearly making a plea of some kind, and the chaplain's stalwart figure awake in me an antagonism that held me to the wall.

"If he comes here I shall go away, so you may as well understand it and tell him I shan't see him under any circumstances, and I'm not going to Florida or California or anywhere else on a private car, no matter who threatens it."

"Certainly not, unless you want to—certainly not," said the chaplain. "You understand that I'm only giving you his message. He thought it best—"

"Not to write to me or to Sister Theresa!" broke in the girl contemptuously.



She Wore a Red Tam-o'-Shanter.

uously. "What a clever person he is!"

"And how clever I am!" said the clergyman, laughing. "Well, at any rate, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to present his message."

She smiled, nodded and turned swiftly toward the school. The chaplain looked after her for a few moments, then walked soberly away toward the lake. He was a young fellow, clean-shaven and dark, and with a pair of shoulders that gave me a twinge of envy. I could not guess how great a factor that vigorous figure was to be in my own affairs. As I swung down from the wall and walked toward Glenarm House, my thoughts were not with the athletic chaplain, but with the girl, whose youth was, I reflected, marked by her short skirt, the unconcern with which her hands were thrust into the pockets of her coat, and the irresponsible tilt of the tam-o'-shanter. There is something jaunty, a suggestion of spirit and independence, in a tam-o'-shanter, particularly a red one. If the red tam-o'-shanter expressed, so to speak, the keynote of St. Agatha's, the proximity of the school was not so bad a thing after all.

In a high good humor and with a sharp appetite I went in to luncheon.

**CHAPTER VI.**

**The Girl and the Canoe.**

Bates did not refer to his encounter with the caretaker, and I resolved to keep my knowledge of it to myself. I always prefer to let a rascal hang himself, and here was a case, I reasoned, where, if Bates was disloyal to the duties of his position, I had imposed upon him, the fact of his perfidy was bound to disclose itself eventually. Glancing around at him when he got up guard I surprised a look of utter dejection upon his face as he stood with folded arms behind my chair.

He flushed and started, then put his hand to his forehead, where a strip of plaster covered his wound.

very tough. A piece of wood flew up and struck me.

"Too bad!" I said with sympathy. "You'd better rest a bit this afternoon."

"Thank you, sir; but it's only a small matter—only, you might think the cut a trifle disfiguring."

He struck a match for my cigarette, and I left without looking at him again. But as I crossed the threshold of the library I formulated this note: "Bates is a liar, for one thing, and a person with active enemies for another: watch him!"

All things considered the day was passing well enough. I picked up a book, threw myself on a comfortable divan to smoke and reflect before continuing my explorations. As I lay there, Bates brought me a telegram, a reply to my message to Pickering. It read:

"Yours announcing arrival received and filed."

It was certainly a queer business, my errand to Glenarm. I lay for a couple of hours dreaming, and counted the candles in the great crystal chandelier until my eyes ached. Then I took my cap and was soon tramping toward the lake.

There were several small boats and a ruffled launch in the boat house. I stepped a canoe into the water and paddled off toward the summer colony, whose gables and red roofs were plainly visible from the boat-house.

I landed and roamed idly over leaf-strewn walks past nearly a hundred cottages, to whose windows and verandas the winter blinds gave a dreary and inhospitable air. There was, at one point, a casino whose broad veranda hung over the edge of the lake, while beneath, on the water side, was a boat-house.

I walked back to the wharf, where I had left my canoe, and was about to step into it when I saw, rocking at a similar landing place nearby, another

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**REPORTED IN FLAMES**  
**ARE TEN ROMANIAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.**

**2,000 MEN ARMED WITH RIFLES**

Attack Company of Soldiers, Who Fired Several Volleys, Killing Forty Peasants.

London, March 26.—In a dispatch from Sofia a correspondent says he has been informed from a reliable source at Rustek that 10 Roumanian villages near there are burning and that the flames are visible from Rustek.

That the Roumanian government considers the present trouble in Moldavia and Wallachia as a result of similar disturbances in the adjacent provinces of Russia, and not of an anti-Jewish character, is evident from a communication made by former Premier Cantacuzene and telegraphed by him from Bucharest to London. The premier says:

"The grave troubles which have been broken out in Roumania do not arise from any anti-Semitic feeling. They are of a well defined agrarian character. The peasants are not only devastating the houses and farms of Jewish farmers, but also those of Roumanian landed proprietors. It is undeniable that these sad occurrences are a part of the agitation now prevalent in Russia, especially in Bessarabia, where borders on Roumania."

"The Roumanian government is taking energetic measures to restore order, and it hopes that by active military intervention the rioting quickly will be suppressed. Immediately the government will introduce a series of measures providing for the necessary agrarian reforms."

Bucharest, March 26.—That the roughest peasants of Roumania are at least temporarily beyond control of the government forces in the field is amply evidenced by the stories of pillaging and incendiarism coming in from all parts of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The plundering continues on a large scale in the districts of Roman, Putna, Jassy and Holoahni.

There have been several serious conflicts between peasants and troops, notably at Haches, in the district of Vaslui, where 2,000 peasants armed with rifles and revolvers attacked a company of soldiers.

The troops fired several volleys, killing 40 peasants and wounding large numbers, but the soldiers were so greatly outnumbered that they finally were obliged to retreat.

**TWENTY-SIX PEOPLE INJURED**  
**By Explosion of Natural Gas in a Theater.**

Greenfield, Ind., March 26.—Twenty-six persons were injured, some seriously, and a two-story building occupied by a five-cent theater with moving pictures was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas used to heat the building.

About 200 people were in the theater at the time, and in the panic that followed men, women and children rushed for the doors, trampling on one another. That no one was killed outright is considered nothing short of a miracle.

The loss, including the building wrecked and adjoining structures, is estimated at \$10,000.

The explosion is thought to have been caused by a lighted match, which ignited escaping gas at a ventilator under the east window of the building.

**HAVE VOTED TO STRIKE**  
**Unless Companies Agree To Make Concessions.**

Chicago, March 26.—A crisis has been reached in the negotiations between the railroads throughout the west and their employees over the wage question, and "it is up to the general managers," according to representatives of the 50,000 employees who have voted to strike unless their demands are complied with.

The reply of the general managers to this statement is: "We have conceded all we can."

Tuesday morning both sides will meet in conference, and unless there is a breakdown on one side or the other the most gigantic strike in the history of transportation in this country appears imminent.

**Verdict Against Negro Soldiers**

Washington, March 26.—Senate committee on military affairs received from the acting secretary of war a copy of a telegram from Brig. Gen. McCaskey, commanding the department of Texas, concerning the Maj. Penrose court-martial. The telegram says that Penrose was exonerated, but that the court found that the "shooting up" of Brownsville was done by men of the 25th Infantry.

**Yacht Wrecked.**

Millvale, N. J., March 26.—The yacht Star, which left Gloucester, N. J., on Sunday for this place, was found floating on Dead Man's shoals, in Maurice river cove, bottom up, and it is feared that the three men who left in the yacht have drowned.

**Arm in Arm To Death.**

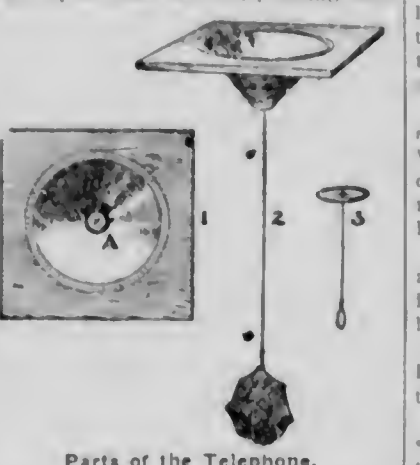
San Francisco, March 26.—Fred Baumbroth, a teamster, living in a tent, shot and killed his wife, and then killed himself. No motive for the tragedy is known. Before the shooting the couple were walking arm in arm.

**YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT**

**AN EASILY MADE TELEPHONE.**

Instrument That Will Work If Constructed Carefully.

The materials you will require are two pine boards ten by 12 inches, and half an inch thick, two fresh beef bladders, one box of four-ounce tacks, two large gutta-percha overcoat buttons, some strips of thin leather one quarter of an inch wide, and lastly some flexible wire. The best wire for the purpose is that used in book-binding machines, but, if it cannot be obtained, any soft, flexible wire will do. Prepare the bladders first by blowing them up tightly, and leaving them so for a day or two until they are thoroughly stretched, but do not let them become dry and hard, says Good Literature. While the bladders are stretching you can obtain the other materials. To begin, take one of the boards, and having brought it to the required dimensions, draw a circle in its center eight inches in diameter, which you must saw out, taking care



Parts of the Telephone.

to keep on the line, for if the opening is not round or even the instrument will not work satisfactorily.

Next take one of the bladders, and after cutting the neck off cut away about one-third of it from end to end, then soak it in water, warm, but not too hot, until it becomes white and soft, after which stretch it loosely but evenly over the opening, letting the inside of the bladder be on top, and tack temporarily all around one inch from the edge of the opening.

Now test it by pushing the center with your finger. If it stretches smoothly and without wrinkles, it will do; but if it does not, you must change its position until it does so. Next take a strip of leather and tack completely around the edge of the opening, putting the tacks closely together and taking care to keep the bladder stretched evenly while doing so.

When you have it tacked properly, take your knife and cut away that part of the bladder on the outside strip (Fig. 1).

This done, break off three feet of the wire, and after attaching it to one of the buttons (Fig. 3), pass the free end through the center of the bladder until the button rests on its surface (A Fig. 1), then fasten a weight of eight pounds to the end of the wire and set in the sun for two hours or more until thoroughly dry (Fig. 2).

Proceed with the other materials in a like manner, and when you have both drums well dried, place one on each end of the line, and connect the button wires with the main wire by loops, and stretch it as tightly as possible, and with few sharp angles. Whenever a support is needed use a loop.

To call up, strike the button with a lead pencil, and the one called up will respond in a like manner. This is not a toy, but is a practical telephone that is serviceable from three feet to three miles.

**Something Lacking.**

The small boy was making calls with his mother, and to soothe his evident restlessness, the minister's wife had given him an apple.

"What do you say, William?" the mother prompted.

"Feel it!" William answered, with conviction.—Lippincott's Magazine.

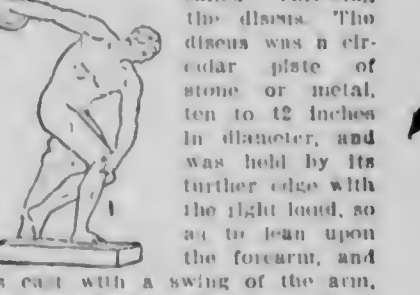
**Much Depends on the Color.**

She is it really true that the blind can determine color by the sense of touch?

He—Certainly. I once knew a blind man who was able to tell a red-hot stove by merely putting his finger on it.—Illustrated Bits.

**THROWING THE DISCUS.**  
**The Old Greek and Roman Game of Quilts.**

Have you ever played quilts? The Greeks and Romans had a game very similar to quilts, and it was one of their favorite amusements. It was called "Throwing the discus." The discus was a circular plate of stone or metal, ten to 12 inches in diameter, and was held by its further edge with the right hand, so as to lean upon the forearm, and was cast with a swing of the arm, aided by a twist of the whole body. The picture will give you a correct idea of the position of the player. Similar to this game, the ancients had another, "Throwing the stone," a heavy spherical mass of stone or iron, perforated through the center to admit a rope, by the aid of which it was thrown.



**A BOON OPTIMIST.**

Story That Was Definition and Illustration All in One.

When little Louder Bassett asked big Louder his father, what an optimist was, Mr. Bassett regarded him thoughtfully for a moment before he spoke, says the Youth's Companion.

"I hope you're going to be one," he said, slowly. "You favor your Uncle William in looks, and you've got some of his ways. I would please me mightily to have you turn out like him."

"I don't know how the big dictionary put it, but I know the general idea, daddy, and it's your Uncle William clear through and through."

"When he had anything hard to do, he just made a kind of a window of it to see something pleasant through."

"When we had wood to saw an' split, he used to call it a kind of a battle. He'd say, 'When we've disposed of this regiment, pointing to a pile of wood tattered portions off to us, 'I think our troops will be able to make off to the woods without further interference,' he'd say—and then we'd both look away like mad."

"When it came to tooting corn in the hot sun and I'd get clean discouraged, he'd put his hand up to his eyes and say, 'Stripes we're getting on pretty fast. When we've hoed these two rows and 15 more, we'll be one more than half done, and plenty of time to finish.' He'd laugh when he said it, and I'd laugh with him."

"I couldn't always see it the same way he did, but I learned one thing—you can look right at any hard, disagreeable job till you can't see anything else, even when you turn away from it, or you can look through it, no matter how thick it is, same as William did. He was what I call an optimist."

**DISPUTED RIGHT OF WAY.**



This picture is taken from a wonderful photograph showing how caterpillars fight. These two creatures have met on a twig and neither will give the other the right of way. Both want it, and the result will be a fight to the death. The picture shows the caterpillars sparring for an opening, just as two human fighters approach each other in the ring.

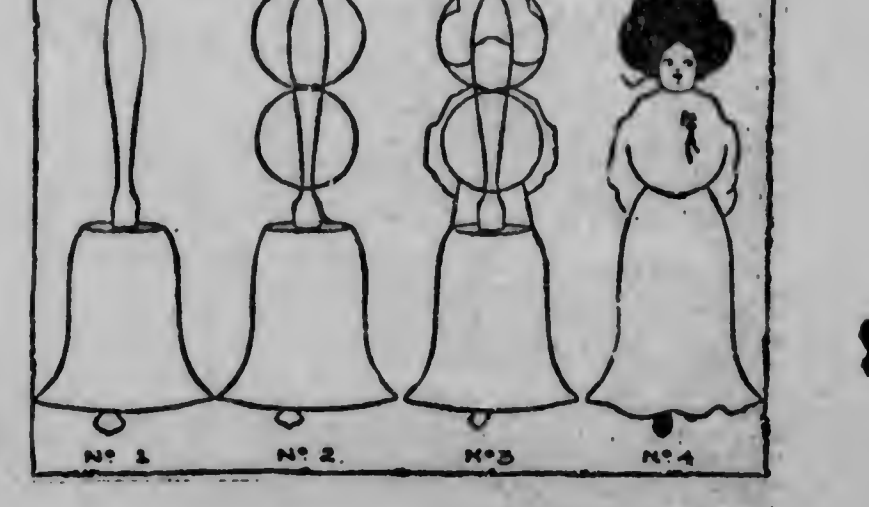
**Across Lots.**

"What do people mean when they talk about talking?" asked Bobby, who had listened to a detailed account of his sister's first experience in a salubrious with interest, but in much confusion of mind.

"Oh, you'll know when you're a little bit older," said the sister, but the small round face wore an expression of injury, and she had to explain further.

"Why, it's just turning half-way round," she said, with slight hesitation, "and then—and then you sail on the bias"—Youth's Companion.

**EVOLUTION OF A BELL.**





# SPORTING GOODS



SEE OUR LINE OF  
Baseball, Lawn Tennis  
and Fishing Material



Porter Drug Co., INC.

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

### TAKE NOTICE.

A Missionary Service will be given at the Union Church next Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, papers being read by a member of the Students' Volunteer Mission Board.

Mr. J. R. Young will speak at the Congregational Church next Sabbath morning.

A. J. Smith and W. E. Kidd were called to Big Hill, Ky., to divide the stock of merchandise between Jerry Richardson and Mrs. Jeff Settle.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Kidd of Wallace- ton have been visiting their son, W. F. Kidd.

Miss Flossie Garrett of Panola spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Oke.

Mr. J. T. Scribner and son have bought the livery stable belonging to C. C. Rhodus.

Mr. R. E. Mays of Seaford came will carry a general line of goods in the house recently occupied by C. C. Rhodus & Co.

Mrs. Sallie Connelley who has been sick about three months is now very much improved.

Mrs. C. M. Rawlings of Panola visited her sister, Mrs. C. I. Oke, over Saturday and Sunday.

We are glad to know that Mrs. E. B. Wallace is improving rapidly.

Mr. W. E. Ballard of Valley View is making an extended visit with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Fowler and family.

Misses Dooley and Hilda Welch who are attending school at Lexington Ky., came home for Easter.

Miss Nell Meyers, who has been staying in Richmond for some time returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Spence and son, Leonard, were in Richmond Sunday.

## Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation, poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood, instead of being removed from the body daily as nature intended. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. All vegetable.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Also manufactured at  
HAIR VIGOR,  
AGUE CURE,  
CHERRY PECTORAL.

## College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. H. H. Felling is in Lexington, attending a meeting of the State Advisory Committee of the Y. M. C. A. President and Mrs. Frost were able to remain in Berea a couple of days longer than they had expected, they left for the east Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, parents of Mrs. T. A. Edwards, will return to their home at Croton, Ohio on Thursday of this week, after having spent the winter with their daughter in Berea.

Miss Doran of Columbus has been visiting Miss Haupt this week.

Miss Haupt took the members of her school out to gather arbutus Friday afternoon.

The annual contest between Pi Epsilon Pi and Upsilon Delta Literary Societies will take place Friday night in the Upper Chapel. The subjects to be contested are Orations, Essays and Readings.

Miss Swing reports the successful use of the new multigraph which has been bought for the president's office.

Dr. Cook's rhetorical class will give an entertainment on Monday night.

Frost, Frost spoke at Main Chapel Sunday night and Dr. Thomson at Upper Chapel.

President Frost gave the Monday lecture in Upper Chapel Monday morning. At the same hour there was a song service in the Main Chapel.

Miss Christman led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night. It was an Easter Service.

A choice line of dress goods, notions, embroidery, lace, muslin underwear, ready-made waists, American Beauty Corsets, newest styles in spring hats and everything in ladies' wearing apparel at

MRS. S. R. BAKER'S.

FOR SALE—6 Show Cases, 2 Mirrors, 1 Money Safe, 4 dozen Hat Stands, 1 Figure.

MRS. A. T. FISH.

Houses and Gardens for Rent. Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

HENRY LENGFELLNER, TINNER

Under West Union—Phone 153. Warehouse west of Depot.

Steel Roofing Cheaper Than Ever. Eaves Troughs, less than Old Prices.

### Got His Reward.

"I saw a young fellow who thought he'd be funny get the worst of it. He boarded the car right behind a very pretty girl whom, it was plain to see, he did not know. When I went for his fare, he gave me a dime. 'For that young lady, too,' he said, pointing at the girl, two seats ahead. When I went along up the car, the girl held out a nickel. I told her her fare had been paid.

"By whom? she demanded. I pointed the young man out. He was sniffling in a sickly manner.

"You've made a mistake," the girl said to me, loud enough for him to hear: "he meant to pay for this colored woman."

"She dropped the five cent piece in my hand and pointed at an old negro woman ahead. I saw how the girl had 'got it' on the young man, so when the negro woman offered her fare I told her it had been paid by him. The young fellow decided things were getting too warm for him on that car, so he got off at the next corner. As he left the car the negro woman said, 'Much obliged, sah!'

"You ought to have seen the girl laugh."—Denver Post.

### Orders Were Misunderstood.

Fairmont, W. Va., April 1.—Fast train No. 71 on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and a freight train met in head-on collision Sunday night ten miles west of this city. There were about 100 passengers on the train. All were bruised and shaken up, but none was seriously injured. A misunderstanding of orders, it is alleged, caused the accident.

### Railroad Machinists Strike.

Nashville, Tenn., March 29.—Because of differences over the employment of non-union labor in the shops of the Cincinnati Southern railroad at Oakdale and Somerset, Ky., the machinists have walked out. It is reported that other shop men throughout the system will join the strikers.

### Harry Pulliam's Father Dead.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—H. C. Pulliam, father of President Harry Pulliam of the National League of Baseball Clubs, is dead here. Mr. Pulliam was formerly a prominent merchant of Louisville, but had made Nashville his home for several years.

In the reign of Henry VIII, a balliff named Dun gained a great reputation for making persons pay their debts. When every other method of getting payment had been tried without success, Dun was put to work, and "Dun him" became the popular advice as a last resource.

## CHILE IS SULKING

Ambitious South American Republic  
Pouting Over Uncle Sam's Lack  
of Enthusiasm.

### SOME SOUTH AMERICAN POLITICS

Aspirations to Gain Ambassadorial Rank at Washington Were Not Encouraged and the Andean State Declines to Send Back Its Minister.

Washington, April 1.—Chile's failure to send a minister to Washington to replace Mr. Walker-Martinez, who did not return here after the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro last summer, has caused much comment. The neglect of the Chilean congress to appropriate sufficient money to maintain the legation has been given as a reason for leaving the American mission in charge of Alberto Yocham, secretary of the legation. But it has just become known that the real cause was hidden deep in Latin-American politics.

Chile decided it would be a good idea to have an ambassador in Washington and steps were taken to discover what the United States thought about the proposed elevation of the Chilean representative to Washington. Brazil had an ambassador, and Chile felt that a similar honor should be accorded to it by the United States.

The suggestion that the Chilean envoy might be raised to ambassadorial rank set all Latin-America on edge, and a general movement was instituted by the southern republics to head off such a movement. Argentina, being unfriendly to Chile, was especially opposed to the plan, as Brazil and Chile are always rated as allies and Argentina did not want her two strongest rivals to outstrip her in American representation.

It has not been the policy of the state department to send ambassadors to any country which cannot be ranked as a world power, and when the hostility of the rest of South America to such a change became known the United States decided that the question had better not be agitated further at this time. Before this decision was reached, however, it was diplomatically hinted that Bolivia and several of the western South American republics would probably decide to withdraw their ministers and leave their legations in charge of secretaries in case Chile was permitted to send an ambassador.

After Mr. Walker-Martinez left Washington it was suggested to the state department that another man, whose name has not been made public, was being considered for the place. But after the United States was asked about the man his name was dropped and recently there has been no suggestion that Chile will be in any hurry about sending a representative of ministerial rank to Washington.

The United States had no objection to the name proposed and the failure of Chile to send him is attributed by diplomats here to the refusal of the United States to give favorable consideration to the ambassadorial plan.

### The Case of Mr. Harriman.

Washington, April 1.—The interstate commerce commission listened to arguments by counsel for E. H. Harriman here today on the question whether or not the commission shall appeal to the courts to compel Mr. Harriman to answer certain questions affecting his management and control of the Pacific railroads and the Chicago & Alton. At the hearing in New York several weeks ago Mr. Harriman declined to answer several questions concerning his financial management.

### The Fall of Honduras.

Washington, March 28.—The state department has received the following telegram from Philip R. Brown, secretary of the American legation at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras: "Tegucigalpa was abandoned early Tuesday, precipitately. It was occupied that night by Nicaraguans and Honduran revolutionary forces. I assumed charge in the interval with the aid of the consuls and preserved order. The Honduran government no longer exists."

### THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Live-stock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.  
Wheat—Wagon, 75c; No. 2 red, 76c. Corn—No. 2, 44c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 43c. Hay—Clover, \$16.00 @17.00; timothy, \$19.00 @21.00; millet, \$13.00 @15.00. Cattle—\$2.50 @6.00. Hogs—\$5.00 @6.80. Sheep—\$2.50 @5.25. Lambs—\$5.50 @7.50.

At Cincinnati.  
Wheat—No. 2 red, 79c. Corn—No. 2, 42½c. Oats—No. 2, 41½c. Cattle—Steers, \$14.00 @17.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @5.10. Hogs—\$4.25 @6.82½. Sheep—\$4.00 @6.00. Lambs—\$5.25 @7.25.

At Chicago.  
Wheat—No. 2 red, 76½c. Corn—No. 3, 42½c. Oats—No. 2, 41½c. Cattle—Steers, \$14.00 @17.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @5.10. Hogs—\$4.25 @6.82½. Sheep—\$4.00 @6.00. Lambs—\$5.25 @7.25.

Livestock at New York  
Cattle—\$4.00 @6.05. Hogs—\$6.75 @7.35. Sheep—\$4.00 @4.50. Lambs—\$6.75 @8.65.

At East Buffalo.  
Cattle—\$4.00 @6.00. Hogs—\$5.50 @7.05. Sheep—\$3.00 @6.75. Lambs—\$6.00 @8.75.

Wheat at Toledo.  
May, 79½c; July, 80½c; cash, 78½c.

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Golden Grain Patent Flour per sack, 55c  
Best Granulated Sugar per lb. - - - 05c  
Best Canned Corn per can, - - - 05c

AGENT FOR  
NAVEN LAUNDRY

J. B. Richardson

**"LOOK for the LABEL"**

Turn the inside pocket and look for "KANTBEBEAT," that's a clothing insurance policy. Its a mark of honesty and quality.

When you see "KANTBEBEAT" on a garment you know it is O. K.

Pockets braced inside, collars made right, shoulders built up properly and cloth shrunk before cutting

The makers stand behind every garment branded "KANTBEBEAT."

We claim this clothing is "superior to so-called tailor made."

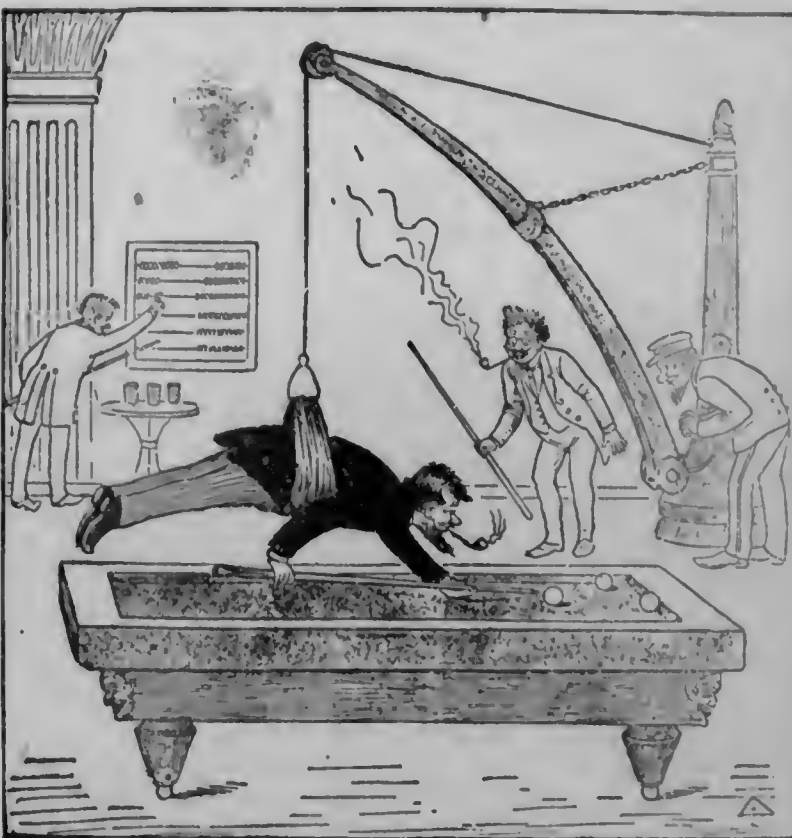
WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men at \$4.00; AMERICAN LADY SHOES for ladies at \$3.00 and \$3.50; SECURITY SHOES for boys and girls at prices to please. We invite you to visit us when thinking of that new pair of Oxfords and see our line. Yours respectfully,

HARRIS, RHODUS & CO.

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BEREA, KY.

## Give Yourself a Lift.



To make those billiard balls go "pop," This player had to get on top. And so he rigged a crane to lift himself. What rare inventive gift! To get on top in any line, Don't stand around the floor and pine! Rig up a crane; 'twill be surprising. How big a lift is ADVERTISING.

### Nutria Fur Is Rare.

Nutria fur comes from a little animal which makes his home on the banks of the river De la Plata in South America. The climate and location suit him so well that he has never been found in any other locality. He is equally at home in the water or ashore, being provided by nature with nostrils set very high, so that he can swim with just the tip of his nose out of the water. The old lady nutria swims around, with five or six young ones on her back, the rest of her ant-race suicide family tagging along as best they may. Nutria holds the same position among batters' furs as acid does among the metals or silk among fabrics.—Hutman.

Snakes have the singular property of being able to elevate the head and remain without the slightest movement for many minutes at a time.

### Lovers' Ink.

There are various kinds of invisible inks, but here is a method of making ink which can be wiped off a sheet of paper with a pocket handkerchief without leaving a trace: Dissolve some starch in water until it is as thick as cream. Then add to the starch a few drops of tincture of iodine, which will turn the starch to a dark red color. Now take a pen and write with this prepared ink upon a sheet of note paper. The ink will dry right away, after which you may erase the whole of your letter by simply wiping the sheet with a pocket handkerchief. It will disappear as easily as chalk will from an ordinary school blackboard when a rubber is used upon it.—London Telegraph.

The Brandywine took its name from a Dutch distillery on its banks in the early days. The Dutch name for brandy is brand wijn, or burnt wine.



# The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

**BEREA PUBLISHING CO.**  
(Incorporated)

**E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.**

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About \$60,000,000 is at present invested in England in the manufacture of motor wagons. About 250,000 men are employed in them, or as chauffeurs, etc., and their wages aggregate \$75,000,000 a year.

At Hoboken, N. J., a few days ago a German woman who cannot speak English was married to an Englishman who cannot speak German. It will be extremely discouraging if they don't get along well.

Prof. Shaller Mathews declares that, contrary to general belief, marriage is no pleasure. That, of course, depends on the meaning you inject into the word pleasure when you offer it as a good description of the married state.

For over a thousand years and without perfuming the mosque of St. Sofia in Constantinople has retained its fragrant odor of musk. The reason for this is that when the mosque was built musk was mixed with the mortar.

It must be disconcerting to President Zelaya of Nicaragua that after he has hurled a violently worded proclamation at Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador, the three allies quickly recover and go right on fighting his little army. This is almost impertinence.

Disappearing paper is a novelty for use by those whose correspondents forget to burn the letters after their utility has ceased. It is steeped in sulphuric acid, dried and glazed, the acid being partly neutralized by ammonia vapor. It falls to pieces after a given time.

"Columbus," says a Chicago antiquary in Chicago Journal, "got a salary of \$720 a year—less than one dollar a day. His captives got \$180 a year each. His crew got \$225 a month. To equip the expedition that discovered America cost \$2,800. The total cost of discovering America was \$7,200."

In central Tennessee are large tracts of cedar, the berries of which serve to attract myriads of robins in the winter. One small hamlet in this region sends to market annually enough robins to return \$500 at five cents per dozen, equal to 120,000 birds. They are killed at night by torchlight with sticks.

Emperor William did a neat thing when he carried a bouquet of roses and lilacs to Mrs. Tower, wife of the American ambassador, and called for the children, whom he engaged in friendly conversation. In fact, the emperor has a way of doing neat things occasionally. If he were an American he would probably shine in politics.

Great Britain and her colonies and the United States represent together the fabulous total of 111,000,000 English-speaking persons, figures which leave all competitors hopelessly in the rear. Germany and Russia occupy second place with 75,000,000 apiece, and France, Spain, Italy and Portugal follow, with 51,000,000, 13,000,000, 33,000,000 and 13,000,000 respectively.

Indications encourage the belief that the limitation of armaments will receive serious attention at the coming peace conference at The Hague. Though none of the great powers has expressed any desire to cut down its military equipment, there is reason to think the matter will be approached in the most friendly and liberal spirit. No doubt some of the countries now groaning under the almost intolerable burden of their war outfit would be glad of a good excuse to cut down expenses which are getting heavier all the time.

By experimenting with dying persons some Boston doctors have determined that the human soul weighs half an ounce or more. It ought to be easy, declares the St. Paul Dispatch, to rig up an apparatus to tell which direction the soul goes when it leaves.

The statement that Baroness Burdett-Coutts, after having held in life a fortune of \$15,000,000, left at her death an estate of \$333,000, shows that others besides Mr. Carnegie have determined to avoid the disgrace of dying rich.

## Industrial Equality Between the Sexes is Inevitable

By **LIDA McFEATERS**,  
President of Hat Trimmers' Union.

**T**HE industrial conditions of to-day are such that the equality of woman with man is the only solution of a number of the most important of industrial problems. Women must have equal wages for the same work, equal hours of employment and equal conditions of labor. As the situation has been, and still is, woman has been the industrial competitor of man. She has accepted lower wages, longer hours and poorer conditions of labor than men by organized demand have been able to secure.

If that condition could prevail without change, it is clear that the progress of the male industrial worker would be retarded. If woman can be employed to greater advantage to the employer through conditions that withhold from her certain rights which the men must upon, it is easy to see that the universal cause of labor will suffer.

Male organized labor cannot submit without power protest to any such condition. It denies the justice of such a system, and insists that it shall be abolished. Thus it has come about that women wage-earners are organizing and have in some fields organized well. The goal at which the organization of the women workers aims is the industrial equality of women with men. Nothing less than that can satisfy the women, and nothing less than that can remove the menace to men. This industrial inequality which has existed has been due to the weakness of women on the one hand and to the thoughtlessness, on the other hand, of women who did not need to engage in industry, and accepted conditions of labor which made them formidable competitors with those who needed higher wages, more sanitary surroundings and shorter hours.

Many women, among whom the married women are the most numerous, still compete in this way with the wage-earning men.

Wherever women in industry have been effectively organized, it has been found by the employers that they sustain no loss because of the increased wage, the shorter hour and the more sanitary conditions which organized women workers receive over their unorganized sisters. That was the lesson which the employers learned from the results of organization among men, and it is being repeated in the case of women.

Industrial equality of women will bestow upon them economic independence. This independence will not, as some people believe, make women less capable home builders and home keepers. On the contrary, the experience of women in industry will broaden them in many ways, and, learning what the workaday world really is, with all its trials and tasks, they will have a far more intelligent sympathy with their husbands and a far greater capacity to make the home a happier and more helpful environment for them.

In this way men and women will know and respect and care for each other more intelligently than ever before, and this knowledge will remove the prejudices that have prevented the equality of women in other fields.

*Lida McFeaters*

## The Sovereignty of Self-Control

By **DR. JOHN LEE ALLISON**,  
Washington Pastor.

The true life is the one that has realized the sovereignty of self-control and the majesty of self-mastery. Tennyson says: "Self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, these three lead life to sovereign power." Self-control, then, is the very germ of true character. It is that which makes the difference between the man and the animal.

The mere possession of powers is not all that is necessary. One may have an intense personality, but a wise and proper use comes in as a most important consideration. Power, whether mental or physical, unless under wise direction, is a menace. The useful life is the controlled life. Self-control, then, is the evidence of a forceful character, and becomes an important element in a successful career.

As in physics, so in ethics, efficiency depends upon the measure of control. A locomotive may be thoroughly equipped, fitted with a strong and capacious boiler, plenty of water and steam up at high pressure. But it will be useless—yes, dangerous—unless through proper wheels, rods, cylinders, pistons and valves steam is admitted in obedience to the intelligent bidding of the engineer. Then the power is used to run on errands of humanity and pull burdens of commerce. The only useful machinery is the controlled machinery. The energy, power and zeal of mind and heart must be intelligently guided and controlled.

The times in which we live demand the courage of self-control, for the interests of society and kingdom of God plead for men and women of true heroism—a Christian heroism, inspired by a devotion to Christ.

Man's last and greatest victory is self-conquest. The only way to gain self-mastery is by making Christ master of self. There should be such a blast of the gospel trumpet that the world might hear the splendid words of the great apostle Paul: "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage." And again: "If the Son made you free, ye shall be free indeed." Do we want self-control? We must strive for it, asking God to aid us by the Holy Spirit. May we learn the grandeur of self-control and the majesty of self-mastery!

## Marriage in Italy

By **SIGNOR LINO FERRIAN**,  
Italian Sociologist.

Why does the signorina marry? In seeking the answer to this question I chose very young women for my experiments, directing my questions to 35 between the ages of 15 and 17 years, scattered all over Italy, with the following results: Five answered that they married in order to go out walking alone; ten in order to have a good time, in contrast with the austerity of their life up to that time; five in order to travel, seven in order to have homes of their own, and 65 for no reasons at all in particular. Three really didn't want to marry anyhow, while only four dwell upon the joys of home and housekeeping. Only four had been educated properly in the school of the household! To the majority marriage seems to mean only freedom from the convent-like seclusion of the young girl, the getting out into the great world and seeing something of life. Our young women are nicely prepared for marriage!

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE

### WORLD MARKETS COMPARED WITH THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Before We Can Greatly Increase Our Nearly \$2,000,000,000 of Exports We Shall Be Obligated to Reduce Wages in Order to Lower the Cost of Production.

Approximately the Washington Post quotes the Omaha Bee as warning, the interests that are clamorous for ship subsidy that "the foreign trade and highly protected domestic trade are inconsistent and cannot long exist together." The Post adds:

"Foreign trade means exchange of products, and it means nothing else. Before it can prosper, the duties on such products in the tariff schedules must be enormously decreased."

"So it is reduced to this: We must let the foreign trade slide or abandon tariff for protection only, with incidental revenue."

Neither the Bee nor the Post seems to have kept in mind the fact that a rather big foreign trade and a very big protected domestic trade are going so well together that in a little less than ten years of unbroken protection our foreign trade has practically doubled. Under a protective tariff we buy of foreign countries goods of the value of \$1,396,000,000 a year, and of these imports more than \$700,000,000 worth are competitive under a protective tariff we sell to the outside world of our products more than \$1,800,000,000 worth a year. This makes our total exchange of products amount to considerably more than \$3,000,000,000. If we should enormously decrease our duties on competitive products and abandon our tariff for protection with incidental revenue for a tariff for revenue with practically no protection, we should be paying a heavy price for such an increase—if any—of foreign trade as might result from such a lapse back ward to free trade. Could we afford to pay the price? Could we maintain our present purchasing power alike for foreign and domestic products after we had reduced the American standard of wage earning through the necessity of competing with the products of foreign countries averaging one-half the American payroll? Most certainly not. In such a condition we should doubtless by heavy wage reductions continue to supply our own necessities of the cheaper grades, but our purchases of foreign luxuries would fall off enormously as a consequence of a vastly diminished volume of wage payments.

We are inclined to agree with the Omaha Bee that a "big" foreign trade, a trade swollen to twice or three times the current \$1,200,000,000 dimensions by means of heavy increases in our exports of manufactures, will never come while protection remains to guard a domestic market worth \$30,000,000,000. To put it another way, our country will never be able to monopolize the manufacturing of the world while our wage rate is kept at a figure more than double the wage rate of the rest of the world. If this is what the Bee means by a "big" foreign trade we are of the same opinion.

In order to quickly or greatly increase our exports of manufactures we should be compelled to lower our production cost; that is, our labor cost. Even then the desired result might not be realized. A general reduction of labor cost in the United States would inevitably be followed by a corresponding reduction of labor cost in every competing country. In consequence we should have a universal reduction of wages and standards of living, a universal decrease of purchasing and consuming power, while the fight for both domestic and foreign markets would continue unabated. The only difference would be that the contest would be conducted on a lower basis of labor cost. By so much the whole world would be the poorer. Nothing gained; much lost.

We do not think the American people will soon decide to purchase a "big" foreign trade at such a frightful cost. It is far more likely that we shall—with occasional lapses into "tariff reform" folly, such as the lapse of 1892, and the threatened lapse of 1908—continue to keep our wage standard and our standard of buying and consuming up to the protection level, while at the same time steadily increasing the bulk of our dealings with other nations because of a greater ability to gratify our tastes and desires for articles of foreign production. Is not that a more desirable result than to struggle for a "big" foreign trade that we cannot and ought not to get—for foreign labor as well as our own labor has a right to be employed—a trade that would cost far more than it was worth? There is not much doubt as to the reply of the voters to such a question.

### Never Knew the Difference.

If the tariff is reduced and foreign competition allowed to enter it means that the foreign product will to some extent at least replace the home product, and to just that extent the American laborer will be injured, since the foreign workingman would get the labor, whereas the American had the job before. The man who wants to reduce the tariff for the purpose of "busting" the trusts is about as foolish as the Irishman on the street car who said, "Faith, and I played a good joke on the conductor. I gave him a nickel and kept me transfer and he never knew the difference."—Topeka Herald.

## THE FARMER'S LARGE SHARE.

Remarkable Rise in Value of Agricultural Products in Ten Years.

Believers in the policy of protection have long had to combat the absurd but obstinate assumption that the farmers of the country are benefited in a purely inconsequential way by the imposition of tariffs on foreign manufactures and produce. It is singular that even to this day, in the face of such conclusive proof to the contrary, there should be found those ready to take the affirmative side of this free trade proposition, made ridiculous as it has been by the history of our own times. True, less is heard of it than in former years, but as long as prejudice and ignorance endure its abandonment may not be looked for.

The department of agriculture has recently thrown some light on the level of prices obtaining under a tariff designed "for revenue only" and a genuinely protective tariff. For the purpose of making a comparison which will be valuable for illustrative purposes, the Capital takes the figures just issued by the department and puts them side by side with the Orange Judd Farmer live stock census of a decade ago. The results are startling. For instance:

January 1, 1897 (under the Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff) the average value of horses in the United States was \$23.65 per head. To-day, if the department of agriculture is rightly informed, that value is \$35.1. Under the Dingley tariff the American horse has more than doubled in value. Is this worth something to the farmer, especially when it is considered that there are nearly 20,000,000 horses in the country, worth about two billions of dollars?

Secretary Wilson's boys say that the value of the American milk cow has increased during the past ten or twelve years 50 per cent. The average heifer sold for \$21 and \$22 a head under our last tariff timbering experiment. Now the average price is \$31 per head, and the milk cows of the country are worth a hundred millions of dollars more than those we had during low tariff times. Does this increase mean anything to the farmer, or is it a purely benevolent assumption?

Again, in January, 1896, in the very heyday of Wilson-Gorman, sheep were getting begging at \$1.60 a head. Now, under a protective tariff which "does not benefit the farmer," the average price of sheep is \$3.84. At least that is what the agricultural department says. If anybody wants to quarrel with the figures as indicative of too great prosperity for the farmers who are being numerically robbed by the tariff, let him go to headquarters.

The contrast in the price of hogs for 1897 and 1907 makes mighty interesting reading for the tariff student too. January 1, 1897, the average porker sold for \$4.13. Secretary Wilson says that the average price on the first of last January was \$7.62, and it is higher today than it was a month and a half ago. In the past ten years the American hog has almost doubled in value. The increase has come under protection and as a direct result of protection. It means millions to the farmer. It means college educations, planes and turntables and two-seated surreys and gasoline engines and electric lights and hot and cold water and bath rooms—every convenience and comfort and luxury for the farmer and his family. All this under the Dingley law, which "operates to enrich the few and makes the farmer pay tribute to the monopolist." It is!

The farmer who keeps his milk and butter checks and his hog and steer receipts is not fooled. A ten-year memory is a good thing to have about the price, too.—Des Moines Capital.

### WOULD BE A HEAVY HANDICAP.



Uncle Sam—And you propose to handicap me with that millstone in the struggle for commercial supremacy. I guess you'll have to have another think.

**Our Purchases from Germany.**  
In large measure the Germans buy from us substantial and necessities and sell us goods and toys. This condition of trading makes it exceedingly desirable on the part of German merchants and manufacturers to secure an amicable arrangement of tariffs. We can get along better without their commodities than they can get along without ours. None the less, a tariff war between the two countries would be disastrous to both, and a proof of governmental blundering and incapacity.—Philadelphia Record.

### Straws Show.

Speaker Cannon is on his way to Panama. That appears to make the talk of an extra session of congress to make a free trade bill for the benefit of Boston look like a vanished dream. There is no prospect of a session later in the spring, and the speaker does not waste his money for tickets that will expire if not used in time.



## THE MAN AND THE BOTTLE



"I could kill him," said the Man. "Yes! And I the means, the nerve, the requisite steadiness of hand and brain, he should not live. I have the wish."

"The here," said the Bottle. "But for him she should have been mine," said the Man. "Ah! I was winning her when he came between us, so smooth, so insinuating, so contagious of me, with his wealth and good looks. I hate him!"

"Have another," said the Bottle. "I can imagine her at this moment, her eyes, her hair, her lips, her cheeks, her lovely form, and her course like bending above her, perhaps caressing all that should have been my own. All that I longed for and dreamed of. I cannot endure it!"

"A little more," said the Bottle. "I will not submit so easily to the caprice of a changeable heart, nor to the scorn of any man. Never! No! Am I a weakling? Am I not strong, bold, resolute, ready to do, to dare, to have my way? Does not the blood leap through my veins, hot with the impelling cry of an outraged soul? To say the creature as one might kill a dog would be but right."

"That's the talk," said the Bottle. "I'll no longer hesitate," said the Man. "But! I shall strike. My muscles are like steel, my thoughts clear and resolute. Not long ago I trembled in my thinking, dreading the consequences! Pish! Who cares for what may come. I can easily escape."

"Your glass is empty," said the Bottle. "My revolver—no—the reports will be heard. Ah! but far outwits and cunning. This knife? Yes, it has the point of a needle, the edge of a razor, and the blade is long—long. It will plunge deep."

"Just the thing," said the Bottle. "If I find them together. Ha! She discarded me. My love has turned to nothing. To make it complete would be grand—grand! Why not?"

"Spendid!" said the Bottle. "Another little swallow—"

"I'll do it," said the Man. "This will be together. It is his night for calling. Always the wretch, is there on a Sunday evening. In the arbor enjoying the moonlight—there shall I stand upon them, silently, slyly, relentlessly. It is well away from the home. No one will see me, nor hear me. I am ready."

"Just a drop more," said the Bottle.

"Oh! to think of it. I am laughing as never before. Ha, ha, ha! The fools. But I must not be merry, lest I grow careless. Let me see. It is now nine o'clock. By ten I'll be back. To arrange my windows, noisily, to shuffle about, to make my usual sounds of retreating, yawning, and moving the furniture, then to creep out to creep in, who would not swear to my being in bed during the hour?"

"Clever," said the Bottle. "Drink to yourself. Very clever."

"I did it!" said the Man. "I did it! Both—God help me! I can hardly stand. I—I ran so. My nerves are like water. Quick! a drink!"

"I'm empty," said the Bottle. "N—nothing left," said the Man. "I didn't, I couldn't have taken all!"

"You did," said the Bottle. "What shall I do?" said the Man. "Oh! what? I am trembling, sick, helpless to think or act. I was seen—a man shouted from the barn, I fled. I cannot run any farther. I dare not stay here. I am a murderer. I must have been insane."

"Only drunk," said the Bottle. "I hear steps. Steps!" said the Man. "Heavy steps outside. They have stopped. Some one is rushing. It is my death knell!"

"Quite likely," said the Bottle. "Coming—up—the stairs!" said the Man.

"Along—the hall. My—door?"

"Certainly," said the Bottle. "My knife—my bloody knife. I am lost—choking, dizzy. It is of no use. One is an officer. Gentlemen—I know. I give myself up. Take me? I committed the murder."

"I helped you commit it," said the Bottle.—Elliot Walker, in *Stam's Horn*.

### Drink and Hard Times.

John Burns, the idol of British labor, speaking in the British parliament recently, declared: "We have so many penniless men largely because we have so many thirsty men. There are lots of men who cannot make both ends meet because they are always trying to make one end drink. It does seem to me that when this nation spends \$100,000,000 on drink, \$50,000,000 on sports in one form or another, and another \$50,000,000 on the direct or indirect consequences of both, we ought to be able to find employment and give sufficient wages to men to enable them to tide over bad times."





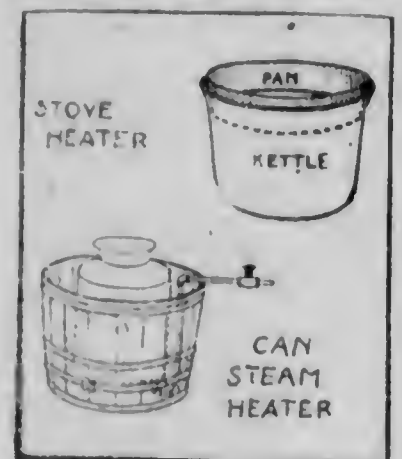
## THE DAIRY

### HEATING MILK AND CREAM.

#### Two Methods Which Will Prove Easy and Safe.

Milk will make cream faster, but sometimes turns bitter and often refuses to turn quickly and cannot be heated easily. They must be cooled to the temperature. Get a regular dial thermometer that hot and cold water will not break and is easily cleaned. It is possible to hold the heat at 130 degrees for half an hour in a little of the hot cream is contained. Do not set pans on the stove so that the cream will burn on the pan and part of it be overheated.

Place a quart or two of water in a kettle and set the pan in this, as



Methods of Heating Cream.

shown in the first sketch. Milk drawn from the cow is about 100 degrees, and the heating takes little work. Then set the milk in a cool place. If the water in the kettle boils the milk must be stirred constantly to prevent scorching the butter fat.

When a large quantity of milk is to be heated, a simple way is to set a can upon bricks in the tub and carry steam down under it through a pipe, as shown in the second sketch. This may also be warmed up in this device for churning. To preserve the cream and butter it should be kept at a low temperature as possible without freezing of cream.

### FEEDING FOR MILK.

#### Why One Man Went Into the Dairy Business.

The first principle that caused me to change in dairying was the fact that the same cow that gave a lot of milk also gave a lot of cream. I was not with the most expensive elements in a fertilizer, writes a correspondent of Farmers' Guide. The second principle in the dairy business was that of feeding a cow a good crop of corn. By feeding it to dairy cattle, extract all the milk and butter and yet return 50 per cent of its fertilizing ingredients to the soil, and that in the most available form (a ton of butter carrying away only about 50 cents worth of plant food). The third principle for turning a dairymilk was that when properly used with other feeds, skimmed milk would produce young dairy stock of the highest possible dairy value, even better than whole milk.

The three prime factors on the dairymilk bill of fare are alfalfa, corn silage and blue grass, and you need little other feed if you have plenty of these. If I had any other advice, I would say, have plenty of alfalfa, as it is the best feeding crop ever grown.

#### Cow Talk.

The best cow is the one that will give the greatest returns in profit and continue her usefulness for many years.

Other classes of domestic animals have risen and fallen in public popularity, for varying periods of time, but not so the cow.

The cow stands out superior to all other animals in her relations to man. She came across the ocean with our fathers when they sought refuge in the American wilderness.

By knowing and utilizing the orders of young heifers and drawing the milk a good team may be given to this organ and the future milk secretion be considerably increased.

Horns on a bull cause trouble; never any good. Now the most sensible thing any and every cattle breeder's association can do is to put a premium on a bull with horns off. Let such revision be made to every "code of points."

#### Good Cows and Good Care.

You may have the best cows in the world, but if you do not feed and manage them properly they can never be made to pay. One advantage of having pure-bred cows is that it leads one to practice pure-bred feeding. There is such a thing as scrub feeding, as well as scrub cows. When a person gets a good cow he is much more likely to take good care of it than he is of a scrub.

#### Cruel and Senseless.

What a cruel and senseless thing it is to wait until the horns grow the full size and then cut or saw them off. A touch of caustic on the points when the calf is a week old, perhaps repeated a week later, will prevent the horns from growing and save all the trouble later, to say nothing of the shock and pain to the full-grown animal.

### FEED IMPORTANT.

#### A Question Which Must Receive the Thoughtful Care of the Dairyman.

Now, a word about feed. This is a subject to which you will have to give special and careful attention. You must not only look to the needs of your cattle, but you must endeavor to get their rations as nearly as possible from the products of your own farm. Economy is one of your watchwords. But you must make it a study and it will take you several years, says a writer in Holstein-Friesian Register.

Look first to the needs of your cows, and next to the cost of the feed. Your heifer calves should be fed sweet skim milk for about six months, and you can mix with it a little corn meal and oil meal, or these can be fed separately. After six months, if on good pasture, they will require no feed, but as fall comes on they should not be allowed to run down and become poor before winter feeding begins.

This feed should consist of bran, shorts, oil meal, etc., with fodder, hay and straw for roughage. I would feed no corn. A few weeks before your heifer is due with her first calf you should begin feeding her a mixture of food rich in protein. Do not overfeed her, but gradually increase the feed until by the time she drops her calf she will be getting along all she wants to eat. You will find that she has made a very largeudder and will start off with a very large flow of milk.

For a few days after calving, feed lightly, gradually increasing, and you will find her responding well to your attention. Keep her in milk for ten to 12 months. There is no danger from milk fever with the first calf, but from then on, and especially with the third and fourth calves, you cannot feed so heavily before calving, neither will she require it, for by this time the habit of milking will have been well formed.

#### A CLEAN MILCH COW.

#### Arrangement of Stall Will Help to Keep Her Out of Dirt.

To construct a stall to keep a milk cow perfectly clean, use a 2x4 for bottom of feed rack. Place this three feet from floor to stall. Use 1x4 strips placed about six inches apart forming the rack. The strips should slope back about 30 degrees. Place a 2x4 on edge from seven to eight feet from front of stall on the floor, depending on size of cow. Fasten the 2x4 down to floor, if set in dirt with a nail.



One Way of Building a Cow Stall.

a good sized stake. If floor is made of plank, nail a block to floor then spike the 2x4 to blocks.

The cow when eating will stand with her hind feet just behind the 2x4, leaving the droppings behind it.

When she lies down she will be compelled to lie in front of the 2x4 with her head under the feed rack. It is not necessary to have a gutter in a stall of this kind. There should be short partitions, however, to keep the cows from turning around.

My stalls, writes an Indiana correspondent of Prairie Farmer, are four feet over all, but they can be less. This way of stalling is better than stanchions—gives the animal more liberty and keeps them cleaner.

#### THE AGE OF LIMIT.

#### Good Dairy Cow Brings a Profit Up to Twelve Years of Age.

Good dairy cows should not be "discarded" until they are at least 12 years old, and even after they have reached that age some continue to produce a large quantity of milk. The production of milk depends largely on the care that is taken of the animal and her natural strength. Experiments have proven that the production of milk and butter fat constantly increases until a cow is six years of age, when she should be at her prime as a milk producer. She produces a much better quality of milk than older cows, for the reason that as a cow becomes older she takes on weight, and the amount of fat in the milk is correspondingly decreased. A considerable portion of food is used by young animals for the formation of body tissue, and heifers therefore require more nutriment for the production of milk than the older cows, says the Journal of Agriculture. After cows have reached the age of seven years the amount of food required again increases. Unless the animal's digestive organs have become impaired by improper feeding, she should continue to produce milk until 12 years old, although naturally the supply will be considerably less than in her younger days.

#### The Bull.

It seems to be a well-established fact—despite the danger of keeping an unruly bull—that the sluggish bull does not transmit ancestral traits or is not as prepotent as a less available one.

## GOD GIVES JACOB A NEW NAME

### Sunday School Lesson for April 14, 1907

Specially prepared for this paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Gen. 32:26-32, 35-38, 42-48, 49-51, 52-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100, 101-102, 103-104, 105-106, 107-108, 109-110, 111-112, 113-114, 115-116, 117-118, 119-120, 121-122, 123-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230, 231-232, 233-234, 235-236, 237-238, 239-240, 241-242, 243-244, 245-246, 247-248, 249-250, 251-252, 253-254, 255-256, 257-258, 259-260, 261-262, 263-264, 265-266, 267-268, 269-270, 271-272, 273-274, 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## THE HOME

### The Girl on the Farm.

From The American Farmer.

The cry of the girl on the farm is for popularity. A popular girl, one who is a general favorite, holds a difficult position, which requires some effort on her part to keep. To be a general favorite one must rest her claim on a solid basis; you must be hopeful, sincere, sympathetic and good tempered. Sincerity is first among the necessary virtues. It is not right to say all one means or thinks, but mean what you say. There are many things you might say, but say that which is kindest. We can speak sincerely, but never unkindly, and when once we are known to be sincere we can give our opinions upon matters which may be protested, but we will make no enemies. A sweet disposition is very essential to the girl who wishes to be popular. You must be able to meet a discourtesy in a cheerful manner, without a thought of resenting it. Kindness must be the keynote of such a girl's life; she must recognize all the graces she finds in other girls and give them a chance in everything; she must often efface herself and be quick to see wherein she can help others. She must have tact, be watchful and thoughtful of all, and back of this there must be kindly motives. It is not an easy task to be a popular girl. You must deserve all the love and praise you get; you must be able to interest children, the grandmother and grandfather; to talk politics with the father, home matters with the mother, baseball with the son and the latest novel with the daughter. Be useful every place and congenial with everybody. Some people are all this by nature, others cultivate it, but it is not an easy thing to do. Let our girls on the farm be good, and let those who will be clever. Goodness towers above everything else.

So many of our girls on the farm are becoming faultfinders; they fall into this habit before they are aware of it. Some of them have inherited a fault-finding disposition, and some of them have cultivated it just as they would any other habit. We can grow indifferent to petty vexations and successfully refuse to be thrown from our balance by learning to look upon life with a gentle discernment of the best. We should make great effort against being disturbed by small annoyances; to become an agreeable person we must keep out of our countenance and our conversation every look and word expressive of a feeling of irritability with existing circumstances. It is a duty we owe ourselves, our family and our friends to cultivate amiability. Let us look well to this and see how much more life will mean to us all. If we can say nothing agreeable let us observe a righteous silence; there are so many little things not wise to resent, and so many not wise to see, even in one's own family. People who see too much are usually in as deep a pool of trouble as those who talk too much. They watch so closely the actions of others and are always receiving slights. Such people always have their feelings spread out where they are being hurt, and in consequence they are always hurting the feelings of others over some trivial imaginary wrong. Much real happiness is gained by not seeing, hearing and talking so much. Look out upon the world with a happy, wholesome look; do not think that every more made is a hit at you. Why, my dear, the world hardly knows that you exist; she has trouble, work and affairs of her own. While there are many little things to be ignored, the graciousness brought about by observing pleasant little things is far more charming to our friends than any beauty of face or form.

## THE SCHOOL

### Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

Part 2.—Things To Be Kept In Mind.

In regard to upholding the teacher there is often misunderstanding. It is plainly the duty of parents to stand by the teacher in everything that is right. If in their opinion his rules are wrong they may not come to the school and upbraid him publicly, but may speak to him privately, giving their view of the case and asking for consideration. The wise teacher will be grateful for such a course and will always consider a matter from their point of view and then act according to his best judgment. If the adjustment is still unsatisfactory to the parents they may lay the matter before the trustees. The teacher is responsible to them and they are responsible to the people.

Having considered the duties of parents let us now look at their rights. First they have the right to have their children provided with comfortable quarters; that their health is not endangered by sitting in the cold, or in draughty room, or in an unventilated atmosphere; that their forms are not distorted by backless benches, or by desks that are too high for the arms or otherwise unsuitable; Second that the children shall be treated with consideration; that more shall not be required of them than their years and experience will justify; that they be spoken to with kindness and gentleness such as a dairyman would require for his cow; that they shall not be needlessly exposed to contaminating influences; that they shall be taught to treat others kindly and receive right treatment in return. Third that they shall be well taught in books, in morals, and in behavior; that their instruction shall be suited to their understanding and fitted to their usefulness in life; that the example of the teacher shall be worthy for the pupils to follow. Fourth they have a right to be informed of the needs of the children in whatsoever pertains to their effective school work, if they are falling behind in any of their classes, or negligent of their duties; if they are habitually tardy or loitering on the way to or from school. Fifth they have a right to cooperate with the teacher in every way possible and to be shown how they can do this to the best advantage.

All these rights are inviolable and must be respected. Sometimes they overstep them but it is usually from lack of knowledge and because of their solicitude for their children. They should still be treated considerably to the teacher must maintain his own rights and not yield weakly to unreasonable demands. It is not wise to inform parents, no matter how great the provocation, that you are running this school and it is none of their business how you do it. Have your own rights and duties well defined, keep well within their limits, and firmly, but with courtesy and dignity, stand your ground.

(Continued Next Week.)

## THE FARM

### Dairy Dots.

From The American Farmer.

To keep up the flow of milk always milk clean. A really good cow will lose flesh rather than gain it when in full flow of milk.

Stop the churn as soon as the butter granulates if you want to work out all the butter milk.

With a thoroughly good cow to manufacture it we can always afford to put in feed and take out butter.

If the heifer calf is to become a good dairy cow she must be fed as though she were a good cow now.

All cows do not like the same kind of food, neither will they do so well as they would on some other kind.

Under present conditions the most profitable dairy cow is the one that helps you to make the most butter in winter.

Rich food makes rich milk; the best cow in the world will not give good milk unless she is given food from which to make it.

Butter will never grain finely in "coming" if the fat globules have previously been injured by overheating of the cream or too much violence in churning.

All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleaned, first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly sweet.

Cleanliness and sunshine have the same effect in the stables as in the human habitation, dealing death to disease germs and health and strength to the stock—and they are cheaper than medicine.

Good cows will produce butter at an average cost of about 7 cents a pound, considering the by-products, or at about 10 cents a pound figuring on a basis of butter and feed only. Poor cows will bring the cost up to 15 or 18 cents. It doesn't pay very well to make "store butter" that sells from 12 to 15 cents unless you can produce this article at about 7 cents.

## Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

Among the many that came to Chattanooga to try Uncle Sam's generosity were really many deserving people, who were no less needy than their disloyal neighbors that often came and gave indignant reasons for claiming aid from the government.

The 7th of June, a droll, middle-aged woman and a stout boy came up and were requested to take a seat in the shade until our escort guards returned. After wiping the perspiration from her tough looking face with a tattered "bandana," she addressed me, saying:

"Mr. Cap'n, can one draw rations in Chattanooga now?"

I gave her a short explanation of the order, telling her it depended altogether upon her circumstances. Her face underwent what in some countenances would have been a blush. She again brought the mammoth handkerchief into use, and demurely asked: "Well, Mr. Captain, don't you think that when the seceshers, that is critters back, eat up all our last year's crop, and when ye 'ens hat fall just cleaned out the last sweet tater; and all this from a lone whidder that's got seven children, that's got no steady, is a circumstance enough?" I readily admitted that if that was her marvelous condition, she certainly should be entitled to government rations, and she returned in the evening highly pleased, with all she and one of the utterly fatherless boys could carry.

Another day, soon after, I was on duty at the same station, as captain of the guard. An old lady and a boy drove up in a little, rickety wagon, drawn by a little black scrub ox, very little larger than a Southdown sheep. The harness was a single yoke, into which the shafts were secured by wooden pins, and a hemp rope around the ox's stubby horns. As they halted one of the guards remarked: "Well that rig beats anything I've seen in Dixie." The old lady, with considerable spirit, replied: "O, sir, if it's Buck and the wagon you call a rig I can tell you it's so much better than lots of our neighbors can do, I kinder feel proud, for it's a right masher'n walking." On the arrival of this primitive conveyance at Captain Davis' office, he politely requested the occupants to remain seated in the wagon a few minutes, and that smiling official hurried into the artist's tent, near by. Very soon the artist was out on the pavement, adjusting his camera. The old lady discovered his maneuvers, and instantly began to scream and make frantic efforts to leave the wagon, saying, "O, for the Lord's sake, don't kill we'uns."

The captain after assuring her that no harm should be done, that they only wished to take her picture, and explaining to her the use of the camera, she exclaimed: "Well, 'pon my soul and body, and that's what you'ens makes pictures with. I made sure it was some kind of a Yankee gun; it did look so frightful with that thar man a taken sight at me and Johnny. I tell you, I thought our time had come sure." That evening as she passed out of the lines, the old lady appeared to take great pleasure in showing us her picture, saying, "See, there's me a holding the basket of berries, and there's Johnny, the wagon, and old Buck, too; all jest looking as natural as life, and done most as quick as shootin', only I didn't hear anything pop; but I tell you, Mr. Captain, I was scared." We offered five dollars for that picture but it was evidently not for sale. The country people generally came with their marketables to the city on Saturdays in great numbers, which compelled our guards to economize time and travel by escorting citizens to the city in squads of a dozen or twenty. The 14th of June, just after the guard had left with one of these squads there came to the post two delicate, fair-haired girls, the eldest probably sixteen and the younger about thirteen years of age, accompanied by an old negro, who bore on her head a large basket of huckleberries. The girls each had a peck basket of this early fruit. They took seats in the shade of our tith hedge fence, to await the return of the guards. In these young ladies' manners and speech I noticed a degree of refinement above the ordinary people. Their dresses, though somewhat worn and faded, were neat fitting and scrupulously clean. I felt interested to know something of their peculiar misfortune, feeling certain they had seen better and happier days. In compliance to my inquiries, the oldest girl gave a short statement, in substance, as follows:

At the commencement of the war, their father owned one of the best plantations on Chickamauga River, and worked about fifty slaves. Their two brothers had early joined the rebel ranks, and one of them fell in battle in 1861. Their father died from disease in 1862, leaving their mother, and with a faithful old negro man as boss of the slaves, they got on very

well, until the great battle of Chickamauga. On Sunday the contending armies drew near in furious conflict. The mother, two daughters and the old black woman, for safety, took refuge in the cellar; but soon a wicked shell exploded in and set fire to the house. They then fled to the woods, in the rear of the rebel line, and found shelter in the cabin of a poor white woman, whose husband was a rebel soldier. The loss of property, excitement, and over exertion, proved too much for the feeble mother, who, after a few weeks' illness, died. The slaves all left the houseless and fenceless plantation, and they were still sharing the humble shelter of a coarse, scant fare of the war widow and her children. The kind-hearted old colored woman yet remained true to them, and they had just learned that their only brother was a prisoner in Chattanooga. He had taken the oath of allegiance, but would be sent north of the Ohio River, and they desired to see him before he left.

While she related this sad story, valiantly trying to keep back the unbidden tears, our hearts ached in sympathy for these tender girls, reared in a home of luxurious comfort, now homeless and nearly friendless orphans, toiling with tender hands to gather wild berries and bearing them over ten miles of hot, dusty roads, that they might help buy a few necessities of life. The old darkey, with tears in her eyes, said: "Dr. Miss Lilly, don't cry befo' de boss, fur 'twine to stick to y'o, chile, so I is."

The next day, after being relieved I stated to Adjutant General Meade briefly the case of the rebel prisoner and brother. Before night he was employed by the chief of transportation at Chattanooga to work in the depot rubbing up locomotives, and his two sisters found friends in the city with whom they boarded at the expense of the ex-rebel.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

## NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Tasley Told Information Concerning Matters of Current Interest to Kentuckians.

### THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

More Are Found Accurately Detailed the Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Princeton, Ky., April 1.—News has been brought here by a rural mail carrier of an outrage of the night riders, as the result of which tobacco and other property valued at several thousand dollars was destroyed near Lanesboro, on the Lyon county line. About twenty-five or thirty masked men went to the home of Tom Reddick, near here, and forced him to go to his barn and point out tobacco belonging to Mr. Wallace, one of the most prominent independent tobacco men in this district. The raiders then put oil on the tobacco and burned it. From Reddick's place they went to Wallace's farm, where they destroyed his barn filled with tobacco. Wallace had refused to join the Tobacco Growers' association. The people are greatly wrought up over the news of the latest outrage and a vigilance committee is being talked of.

### Night Riders Get Busy.

Princeton, Ky., March 27.—The tobacco beds of a number of independent planters in the county south of Princeton have been practically ruined. The canvas was torn from the beds and grass and clover seed and salt sprinkled on the beds. Those planters had been frequently warned that unless they joined the association of tobacco growers they would be visited by night riders, who, it is thought, did the damage.

### LOCAL OPTION PARADE

Election at Lebanon, Ky., the Cause of Great Excitement.

Lebanon, Ky., March 28.—A local option election was held here Tuesday amid scenes of great excitement. In the morning a procession made up of 2,000 women and children paraded the principal streets shouting and cheering for the abstinence of the saloons. The election resulted in a victory for the "Drys" by sixty-three majority.

Warrants were sworn out for R. N. Wathen, president of the Kentucky Distillers' association and Colonel Wallace Cardwell of the governor's staff, and about twelve other citizens, charging them with bribery. All the parties gave bond except Wathen and Cardwell, who insisted on going to jail, but were allowed to go free. Former Chief of Police Yowell was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. Lebanon is in Marion county, one of the largest distilling counties in the state.

### Wanted in Texas.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 27.—Two patrolmen last evening arrested Ed Shingleton, who is wanted on the charge of committing a murder in Hardin county, Texas. In August, 1906, after his arrest in Texas, Shingleton broke jail and finally wandered back to this city, his former home. The arrest was made while he was driving across the Little Kanawha

No Secret—No Patent

## Dr. Northcutt's Prescriptions

MANUFACTURED BY

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Co.

(INCORPORATED)

RICHMOND : KENTUCKY

The Best Is None Too Good If You Are Sick

### Elix. Asthma Cure

If you suffer with Asthma, Hay Fever, or Troubled Respiration, take Dr. Northcutt's Asthma Elixir.

### The Ideal Liver Tonic

If you suffer with Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Gastritis, Derangement of Stomach or Liver, take Dr. Northcutt's Ideal Liver Tonic.

### Rheumatic Elix.

If you suffer with Sciatica, Neuralgia, Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, with or without fever, take Dr. Northcutt's Rheumatic Elixir.

### Catarrh Elixir

If you suffer from Catarrh of the Head, Nasal or Systematic, Catarrh affecting the Stomach or Bladder, take Dr. Northcutt's Catarrh Elixir.

### Elix. Nephritico Compound

If you suffer with Cystitis, Kidneys or Bladder troubles, Weak Back, Weakness of Heart Action, Shortness of Breath, take Nephritico Elix.

### Elixir Utero Comp.

If you suffer with irregular or delayed Menses, Weight, Tenderness, Leucorrhoea, Ovarian Pains or Neuresthenia, take Dr. Northcutt's Elix. Utero Comp.

### Elix. Sexo Comp.

If you suffer from Lost Vitality, Impotency, Lassitude, Deficiency in Vital Force or Mental Energy, take Sexo Compound.

### Elix. Iro Echthol Comp.

If you suffer from Enlarged or Strumous Glands, Scrofula, Sore Mouth, Skin Eruptions, any Specific Taint in Blood, take Iro Echthol Compound.

### Elix. Epileptic Comp.

If you suffer with Epilepsy, Hysteria, Convulsions or any deficiency in mental co-ordination, take Elix. Epileptic Compound.

### Brilliantain Hair Tonic

For the Hair. Cures diseases of the Scalp, Dandruff, Flava, and is a fine dressing for the hair.

### Cough Elix Comp.

For Croup, Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Dr. Northcutt's Cough Elix., the quickest, safest and surest of all remedies for Coughs and Colds.

### Diarrhoea and Colic Cure

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Tenesmus, Cramp or Billious Colic, Intestinal Pains.

### Favorite Liniment

For man or beast. Can be used successfully in most all cases where a Liniment or counter irritant is indicated.

### Vermi Elixir

For Worms or Worm Fever, Foul Breath or Intestinal Irritation with children.

**PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS**

## THEY CURE

Dr. Northcutt's Elixirs are prepared by the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Co., of Richmond, Ky., only the active principal and the Alkaloid of the plant or herb being used. The Pharmaceutical work is absolutely perfect, guaranteeing a perfect and uniform action of such dose taken. Formula and dose on each bottle.

**Kentucky Pharmaceutical Co., Inc.**

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

For Sale by all Druggists.

## WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar, ..... \$1.00  
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth, ..... .55  
White Rose Flour, per Sack, ..... .50  
12 Pint Cups, ..... .15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon  
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

**Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store**



## MOORISH QUESTION

IS SERIOUS, BUT SOLUTION REGARDED AS SIMPLE.

### SULTAN IS EXPECTED TO YIELD

All Claims Formulated By the Commander of the French Armored Cruiser Jeanne d'Arc.

Palestine, March 28.—In official quarters here it is recognized that the Moroccan situation is serious, but the consensus of European opinion being favorable to France's action, a solution of the difficulties is regarded as being very simple and not likely to produce complications.

The Sultan of Morocco is expected to yield promptly all the claims formulated by the commander of the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, now at Tangier, so soon as he is convinced that the French attitude is favorable and that France has the unanimous support of the powers.

No news has reached the foreign office relative to the occupation of Morocco by the French troops.

A dispatch received from Gen. Lyautey, commander of the column of occupation, announced that a squadron of French had been ordered to make a forced march from Sidi el-Aghes, Algeria, to Fez. The Spanish can reach Oudja before March 30.

A battery of artillery and a battalion of engineers have left Tlemcen, Algeria, for Fez. The Moroccan army is reported to be in the vicinity of Fez.

Gen. Lyautey has arrived at Sidi el-Aghes and has taken charge of the military operations.

A news agency announced that the headquarters of the French military mission at Fez had been pillaged.

No confirmation of the statement has been received in official circles.

Six hundred men of the first foreign legion and a quantity of stores will leave Sidi el-Aghes for Tlemcen, and another battery of artillery from Fez will be ordered to join the column of occupation.

### FIREWORKS SET OFF BY SPARK.

One Man Torn to Pieces and Many Seriously Injured.

New York, March 28.—A spark caused by a blow from a hammer ignited a quantity of wet powder in the powder room of the Consolidated Industries Co. at Granville St. L. 1. led to the explosion that followed one man was torn to pieces, a boy and two girls were fatally injured, and seven other persons were burned. Henry Paul, a boy, was nailing the wooden bottom on a "guy" piece, when a spark from his hammer started a fire, and an explosion followed that sent the building and enveloped it in flames. Arnold Huff, aged 20 years, was killed instantly. His head was torn from his body. Paul was burned from head to foot, as were Helen Burke, aged 17 years, and Margaret Kossel, 19 years old. These three, it is thought, can not recover. The monetary loss was small.

### Explosions Was the Boy's Masia.

Temple Creek, Colo., March 28.—Ray Bonquin, aged 17 years, was charged with attempting to blow up the county hospital with dynamite. He placed several sticks of dynamite on the hospital furnace, but he was discovered in time. He was charged with the loss of life would doubtless have resulted. Bonquin has a mental for explosion. A year ago he lost an eye and his right hand as the result of getting off dynamite.

### Thirty Sacks of Gold Seized.

Pueblo, Colo., March 28.—Thirty sacks of gold, valued at \$10,000, said to have been stolen from the mines at Pellyville, Nev., and shipped into Pueblo by high graders, were seized at the local office of the Wells-Fargo Express Co. by Deputy United States Marshal Frank, of Denver. The ore, which was valued to George Richardson.

### Tragedy in a Cemetery.

Bristol, Tenn., March 28.—Lillie Davis, aged 20, following a quarrel with her sweetheart, shot herself in the left breast in the private square of the city cemetery and is dying. The young man was arrested.

### Piano Factory Destroyed.

Chitago, March 28.—The factory of the M. Schultz Co., manufacturers of pianos, located at Erie and Carpenter streets, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

### Big Drop in Temperature.

Norfolk, Neb., March 28.—A cold wave, causing a drop of 23 degrees, struck Norfolk and the Northwest. The range for the day was 55 degrees and the range for the week 65 degrees.

St. Paul, Minn., March 28.—A severe snow storm has covered all telegraph communication with Duluth.

### Engineer and Fireman Killed.

St. Paul, Minn., March 28.—The Northern Pacific passenger train for St. Paul, which left Duluth at 11:10, was wrecked at Carlton, Minn. The engine and mail combination cars were derailed and the engineer and fireman, both of St. Paul, were killed.

### Editor Assassinated.

Moscow, Russia, March 28.—Dr. Jollos, editor of The Russk Viedomosti, was assassinated here by an unknown youth, who shot him with a revolver as he was leaving his residence. The murderer escaped.

## 26 ARE KILLED AND 100 INJURED

IN TRAIN WRECK—TEN COACHES DASH THROUGH OPEN SWITCH.

Cars Were Hurled in Every Direction, Four of Them Being Smashed Into Splinters.

Colton, Cal., March 29.—A disastrous wreck on the Southern Pacific occurred 1½ miles east of this town when westbound train No. 9, from New Orleans for San Francisco, ran into an open switch while going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and 10 of the 24 coaches were derailed.

Twenty-six people are known to have been killed, and the first toll tally much higher. The injured number about 100, many of whom will die. The wrecked coaches were hurled in every direction. Four of them were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans. They occupied the smoker and day coach.

The dead were terribly mangled. Eighteen were taken to Colton and eight additional bodies could be seen underneath one of the overturned and demolished cars.

This car could not be raised until a derrick was brought from Los Angeles, 60 miles away.

The injured were carried to this city in vehicles of all sorts, and the Colton hospital was quickly filled to its capacity. Many were then taken to the Presbyterian church and to private residences.

But two Americans are known to have been killed, although several of those among the injured will undoubtedly die.

The baggage man of the train, whose name had not been ascertained, was also killed.

Engineer Clarence Worthington and Fireman Victor Cribb both jumped and were caught in the wreckage. They were both terribly burned and scalded. John Golden, train conductor, was in the Pullman section of the train and escaped injury. Out of about 80 Pullman passengers, there were but two who sustained serious injury.

The three Pullman coaches and the diner, which were in the rear of the train, did not leave the track. The occupants of these cars were practically unharmed.

### MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Many Factories, Telephone Exchange and Business Houses Destroyed.

Danville, Va., March 29.—A disastrous fire broke out in South Boston, 32 miles northeast of here, and, spreading rapidly, destroyed tobacco factories and other buildings, threatened the destruction of the entire town and entailed a loss estimated variously up to \$1,000,000.

The flames spread to other tobacco factories and other buildings, including the telephone exchange, which was located at quite a distance from the tobacco section, and they were destroyed.

Appeals for assistance were telegraphed to this city and to Durham, N. C.

Meanwhile the conflagration was spreading, and a message received here stated that all of the tobacco district and a large section of the business district had been destroyed, and that the fire was still burning, but under control.

South Boston is the junction of the Southern and the Norfolk & Western railroads, and its population at the last census was 1,875.

### Dog Ate Dynamite.

Manmoth, Ark. March 29.—William Calhoun, Horace Gordon and James Griffin are painfully wounded, while others had narrow escapes from instant death when Juno, a faithful watch dog, who was following them, stumbled and fell from a cliff above almost at their feet. The dog was blown to pieces and the men were stunned. It is believed the animal had swallowed several pounds of dynamite just before leaving a blasting camp.

### Forest Fires Raging.

Montgomery, Ala., March 29.—Forest fires are raging in South Alabama, near the Florida line, and millions of dollars worth of pine timber is in peril. Every effort is being made to stop the flames, but the dry weather makes the work difficult.

### No More Passes.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—Both houses of the legislature took final action on the railroad antitrust bill, adopting it by a practically unanimous vote and sending it to the governor.

### Eight Buildings Burned.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 29.—Fire destroyed the Commercial and McCawley's hotels, four stores and two residences in Troquois, Ont. The loss is \$100,000.

### Negro Murderer Hanged.

Jackson, Miss., March 29.—Charles Coleman, a negro, was hanged at Magnolia for the murder of Lida Dillon, another negro. The hanging was public.

### Deposits a \$1,000 Ransom.

Dover, Del., March 29.—Dr. Marvin, father of Horace Marvin, aged 4 years, who has been missing from his home near here for more than two weeks, deposited \$1,000 in gold with the cashier of a local bank, which will be paid for the return of the boy.

### A \$50,000 Blaze.

New York, March 29.—A cable dispatch received here from Manila reports that Stevenson & Co.'s warehouse there, containing 10,000 bales of Manila hemp, was burned. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

## RUDOLPH SPRECKELS

IS BACKING THE INQUISITOR—IS READY TO SPEND

### \$100,000 TO GET MEN "HIGHER UP"

Every Department of the City and County Government Will Be Thoroughly Examined.

San Francisco, March 29.—Rudolph Spreckels, who by backing the prosecution in the graft investigation with his fortune made the present investigation possible, made a statement in which he said:

"Contributions from citizens to the fund of \$100,000 guaranteed by me before the commencement of the bribery graft investigation are coming in steadily, though slowly. They are in amounts ranging from \$20 to \$1,000 and more.

"If it costs me more than \$100,000 to complete this prosecution that will make no difference. Those engaged in it will never be hampered by lack of funds, no matter what the bill may be.

"The work of investigating will not be suspended until every bit of rottenness has been fully exposed. We fully expect to land in the penitentiary every giver of bribes and the 'higher up' the offender the more vigorous will be his pursuit. We do not, however, expect to send every bribe taker to prison.

"Some of the miserable rascals who sold themselves to the corporation must be granted immunity in exchange for their testimony which is worth a great deal more to us as evidence of the guilt of high corporation officials than their own incarceration would be.

"Every department of the city and county government will be thoroughly examined, the police department along with the others. No set of officials will be overlooked."

Since the arrest of Abraham Ruef at the Treceadero a month ago rumors have been rife that an attempt would be made to rescue him by force from Alton Higley and his guards, either during a session of court or while Ruef was being taken to or from court.

An officer prominent in the bribery graft investigation was asked if it is not true that every person identified with the prosecution is going armed, and was questioned about the significance.

He said: "Though I think the matter should not be exploited, it is a fact that every man openly identified with the prosecution of the bribery charges and grafters in general, and that some of the more prominent of them are employing bodyguards."

### BABY CAST INTO THE SEA

By Its Crazy Mother, Who Attempted to Follow It.

New York, March 29.—Crazed by illness, Mrs. Filomena Aquila, a passenger on the German steamer Konigs Albert, which arrived from Naples, buried her year-old baby into the sea, while the ship was in mid-ocean. She tried to leap over herself, but was restrained.

The ship stopped and put back, and although she cruised around for an hour, the body of the infant could not be found, so the voyage was continued.

A seaman saw the child fall, and while the ship was being brought to a stop hospital attendants found Mrs. Aquila trying to force her body through the porthole. She was overpowered and placed under restraint until the ship made port.

### Dynamite Kills 54 Men.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, March 30.—Four white men and 50 natives were killed and three whites and 16 natives injured by an explosion of two cases of dynamite at the Driefontein mine. One of the killed was William Harvey, an American. The explosion occurred at a time when the mine workers were mustered preparatory to going to work. A native tampered with the dynamite.

### Water Supply Gave Out.

Laurens, S. C., March 30.—Fire at Newberry, S. C., a thriving little city of 6,000 population, destroyed 22 residences, 10 stores and two churches, entailing a loss estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000, with insurance of about \$85,000. Two hours after the fire broke out the city water supply was exhausted and the town was left practically at the mercy of the flames.

### Yeggmen's Big Haul.

Jackson, Mich., March 30.—Safe-blowers robbed the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank of Hanover, securing \$5,000. Two women heard the explosion and gave the alarm, but before the citizens could organize a posse the robbers had made good their escape.

### Big Flow of Gas.

Huntsville, Ala., March 30.—An enormous flow of natural gas was struck near Huntsville. One hundred and seventy feet of casing, weighing 7,000 pounds, was blown out by the pressure, and the flow has not been controlled so far.

### Hotel Destroyed.

Richmond, Va., March 30.—Fire in the business section of Buena Vista, Rockbridge county, destroyed the Colonial hotel and several stores. The estimated loss is \$55,000; insurance, \$37,000.

## A TROOP OF WEALTHY PLUNGERS

REPORTED HEAVY LOSERS IN UNION PACIFIC POOL.

Which Was Formed On Advice of Harriman, After Helping Him in Fight Against Fish.

New York, April 1.—It was learned that three of the wealthiest losers in the "rich man's pool" in Wall street are John Jacob Astor, Robert W. Goetz and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Their aggregate losses are said to be between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. All of the money was lost in the Union Pacific stock on a "tip" given them by E. H. Harriman.

Colonel Astor and Mr. Goetz are both very rich, and notwithstanding the immensity of their losses their incomes are not materially affected. Both, however, are regarded as "close" in the financial district and are said to view the consequences of their stock market plunge with sorrow and chagrin.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is not nearly so rich as the other two. He was practically disinherited because of his marriage to Miss Grace Wilson. A settlement effected, by which Cornelius got about \$5,000,000. He had, it is said, about \$8,000,000 when he joined the other two in the Union Pacific speculation.

Mr. Vanderbilt's share in the pool, it is said, was not quite as heavy as Astor's and Mr. Goetz's. His loss is stated to be about \$2,000,000, and the losses of the other two to be in excess of \$1,000,000 each.

The three society men are directors of the Illinois Central railroad, having been up to the board by Stuyvesant Fish when he was president of that road. They were all personal friends of Mr. Fish and he counted on their support when E. H. Harriman started the campaign to drive him out of the presidency of the railroad. The three had always voted with Mr. Fish up to June, 1906. Then they suddenly swung over to Mr. Harriman and voted with him in all matters which that astute financier brought up in the board meetings, and which culminated in the deposition of Mr. Fish in October last.

### FOUR KILLED AT CROSSING.

Buggy Struck By Train Causing the Death of Occupants.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—Four persons in a buggy, two men and two women, were instantly killed at the Fifteenth street crossing of the Chicago & Alton railroad, two miles east of this city, by the Alton's Red Flyer, westbound from St. Louis.

The bodies were horribly mutilated and it has not been possible to identify them, but the men are believed, from papers found in their pockets, to have been George Henry and H. Monner, salesmen.

Trainmen say that the carriage drove directly in front of the engine, although the electric bell at the crossing had been ringing several minutes.

Two of the bodies, those of a man and a woman, were picked up by the cowcatcher of the locomotive and carried some distance. The other two were thrown clear of the track. The horses escaped injury.

### DROWNS SELF AND CHILDREN.

Pine Clothing of Little Ones to Her Own to Make Death Certain.

Dover, N. J., April 1.—Having fastened their garments securely to her own, Mrs. Otto Britting carried her two little children into Shongon lake, where all three were drowned.

The bodies were recovered by the husband, who had reached shore his wife with the little ones left their home in Mill Brook.

The three had died in shallow water and the mother's body was in a stooping posture, as though she had bent over to place her head under water.

### Rioting Follows a Strike.

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—Serious rioting, with a number already reported killed, is occurring at the famous Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska. The federal troops stationed at Ft. W. H. Seward, near Skagway, on Lynn Canal, are said to have been ordered out. A strike has been in progress at the Treadwell mine, which employs about 1,200 men, for about two weeks. The men are mainly foreigners.

### Officer Shot and Killed.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—On the day which was already arranged to be his last as a member of the police department, Patrolman Emanuel R. Boyce, 32 years old, was shot and killed. It is believed that Boyce was shot by a burglar who a few minutes before had robbed the saloon of William Reha, at No. 3201 Chouteau avenue.

### Dashed His Brains Out.

Kursk, Russia, April 1.—Druzsaninoff, a former policeman, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for torturing prisoners in a punitive expedition, had his brains dashed out by peasant prisoners in jail here.

### Oldest Engineer Dead.

Podacah, Ky., April 1.—John L. McGulre, the oldest engineer on the Illinois Central railroad, is dead. He ran the first train between Podacah and Memphis, and during his service for the road had three narrow escapes from death.

### Heiress Meets Death.

Oneonta, N. Y., April 1.—Mrs. E. S. Loveland, a niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, and a beneficiary under his will, was instantly killed while operating a new automobile, which had been delivered to her recently.

## INTERESTING STATE NEWS

### MISSED HIS TRAIN

And His Wife, Believing She Had Been Deserted, Drank a Fatal Potion.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Lillie Clark, wife of Ollie Clark, an Illinois Central employee, died in agony after drinking concentrated lye at her home. Mrs. Clark and her husband quarreled, whereupon he took his five-year-old son to the home of his mother in Owensboro, but sent word that he would return. He missed his train, however. Before he came back Mrs. Clark became despondent, thinking her husband had deserted her, and she drank the concentrated lye. Clark arrived just before she expired and she asked his forgiveness. He is almost distracted because of his wife's act, and censures himself.

### NEW CAMPAIGNERS

For the Kentucky Democracy Are McCutcheon and Garnett.

Louisville, Ky.—The state democratic campaign committee met at the Seelbach and elected Harvey S. McCutcheon, of Russellville, secretary, and James Garnett, of Trig county, successor to Judge Joseph E. Robbins, of Graves county, who resigned his membership of the committee due to professional obligations. C. C. Bosworth, of Lexington, was elected assistant secretary. Grayson is a party worker of prominence and McCutcheon, who is a member of the state democratic central committee, is one of the three prison commissioners of Kentucky.

### CLAY INDORSED

For Representative From the Nineteenth Kentucky District.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The democratic county committee meeting at Frenchburg unanimously indorsed J. Will Clay, of this city, as the nominee of the democratic party for representative in the Nineteenth Legislative district. Clay was nominated at the primary election last November before the court of appeals decided the redistricting law, and as the Menfee committee indorsed the primary, there is nothing left but for the district committee to be called to ratify the nomination as made to conform with the law.

### FOUR BROTHERS.

The Eldest Nineteen, Are Accused of Post Office Robbery.

Pineville, Ky.—Four brothers, alleged to have robbed the post office at Harlan, Ky., March 9, were caught and brought to Pineville by Deputy United States Marshal Sam Van Levers. The boys are Simon, Arthur, Roy and Mark Eads, sons of the editor of the Harlan Enterprise.

The two younger boys, Roy and Mark, confessed to Commissioner Logan and were held for trial in the federal court at London. It is said that the four boys went into a conspiracy to do the robbing, the younger ones led by the older ones. The youngest is 10 and the eldest 19 years of age.

### SWATTED

The Exposition Gatekeeper Across the Face With An Alligator.

Louisville, Ky.—Edward L. Thompson was fined \$10 in the police court for having been drunk. It was shown that Thompson was denied admission to the Greater Louisville exposition because of his ill-humored condition. Chagrined at the presumption of a gatekeeper to halt him in front of many persons known to him, Thompson drew a 24-inch alligator from his inside pocket and smacked the gatekeeper across the face. The tail of the reptile caught the gatekeeper's eye and caused a painful injury. He gleefully settled his line.

### Brock Wasn't Killed.

London, Ky.—The articles published in Louisville stating that H. M. Brock, an insurance man of London, Ky., was shot and instantly killed at Salyersville is a mistake. S. M. Brock, a prominent insurance agent of this city, and the man said to have been killed, lives here and is here now, having arrived from Salyersville. He says he had no trouble at Salyersville and doesn't know the man said to have been killed.

### Quashes Five Counts.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge Walter Evans in the United States district court dismissed five counts against W. B. Smith, former president of the Western National bank, of Louisville, charging him with misapplication of its funds. The court, however, refused to quash five other counts charging Smith with making false entries and he must go to trial.

### To Seek Oil and Gas.

Central City, Ky.—C. F. Holden, of Pittsburg, Pa., has secured a number of leases on lands near here to bore for oil and gas and will begin boring wells as soon as the machinery can be installed. A good flow of gas has already been secured in two wells.

### Two Years For Horse Stealing.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Ed Laacoe pleaded guilty to stealing a horse, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Laacoe was one of three negroes who escaped from the county jail, but was recaptured.

### MANIAC ON OCEAN LINER

Attacked S. Mayzak O'Brien of a Party Chaperoned By Louisville Woman.

Louisville, Ky.—With the return from abroad of S. Mayzak O'Brien, who was one of a party chaperoned by Mrs. Powhatan Woodbridge, the fact develops that O'Brien, who was enjoying a honeymoon trip, had a thrilling experience with a maniac on an ocean liner. A Chicago broker, who had suddenly lost his reason, met O'Brien in a narrow passage. The insane man was laboring under the hallucination that Eve was aboard the vessel, and the instant he beheld O'Brien he pointed his finger at him and addressed him as the pope. O'Brien struck the man when he threatened to enter the stateroom of Mrs. O'Brien. In an instant O'Brien was being choked into insensibility in sight of his wife. The screams of Mrs. O'Brien and the yells of the maniac at last brought relief in the person of the steward and a Mr. Colgate. O'Brien sustained no injuries of a serious nature. He said that he would not undergo the experience again for a million dollars.

### BURNING OF A STILL

By Revenue Officers Caused an Extensive Forest Fire.

London, Ky.—Two illicit stills and apparatus were destroyed and William McFadden and his son Sidney were arrested near Cave creek by revenue men. While burning the apparatus of the still nearby trees caught fire and the blaze spread over considerable territory of the forest before it could be checked. The officers who made the raid are Deputy Collector F. B. Elliott and Deputy Marshal P. C. Thompson, of this city; General Deputy Collector W. C. Short, of Richmond; Division Deputy Collector M. G. Hignite, of Harboursville, and Special Employees T. T. J. Parrott, of Rogersville, Tenn., and W. W. Harrison, of Shelbyville, Ky. The prisoners were held over to court by United States Commissioner George C. Moore.

### TRACKED TO MONTANA.

J. S. Smiley Is To Be Returned To Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky.—Armed with extradition papers, Chief of Detectives Malcolm Brown and Lewis Johnson left for Bozeman, Mont., to bring back J. S. Smiley, Jr., who is charged with grand larceny. Smiley was arrested by the detectives after they had traced his alleged theft of four \$250 gold pieces securing the history of every gold piece that came into the banks of this city. The money was taken from the lockers at the Y. M. C. A. When released on bond Smiley left the city, but was traced to Bozeman.

### Will Build Trolley Line.

Somerset, Ky.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Corbin and Nashville railroad arrangements for the building of the road from Tateville to Monticello were completed and the contract was let for the work, which will be commenced in a short time. Tateville is four miles south of Somerset, at which point the road will cross the Q. & C. The length of the new road will be 25 miles.

### Lexington Elks Elect.

Lexington, Ky.—At the annual election of Elks held here the following officers were chosen: Exalted ruler, H. E. Curtis; leading knight, H. K. Milward; loyal knight, J. J. Colbert; lecturer, J. V. Elliott; secretary, C. W. Trapp; tiller, H. S. Bush; trustee, V. T. Bosworth; representative to grand lodge, C. C. Bosworth; alternate, G. H. Whitney.

### To the Federal Court.

Lexington, Ky.—Although defeated in the circuit court, the claimants of thousands of acres of rich coal and timber lands in Eastern Kentucky are by no means satisfied and through their attorneys have announced that they will take the case to the federal court. The grants of many of the claimants date back to 1750 under the old Virginia grants.

### Owensboro Sells Bonds.

Owensboro, Ky.—At a meeting of the city council the sale of \$35,000 worth of supplemental water bonds was confirmed. The price realized was \$35,330 or \$4 more than the principal and earned interest. The sale was made through Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., of Cincinnati, the name of the purchaser being withheld.

### Must Have Hurt.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Illinois Central Railroad Co. was found guilty of desecrating the Sabbath by working a track repairing crew on Sunday, and the extreme penalty provided by the law—a fine of \$50—was assessed. A similar offense was compromised at \$40 and a third was dismissed.

### Bellevue's Mayor Dead.

Newport, Ky.—George Emig, Jr., mayor of Bellevue, died of apoplexy. He had worked indefatigably superintending work for the alleviation of sufferers during the last flood, and the exposure is believed to have been the cause of his illness.

### Wealthy Stockman Dead.

Maysville, Ky.—Robert Pogue, one of Mason county's wealthiest and largest stockmen and tobacco growers, died at his home, aged 50. He leaves many relatives, among them Attorney J. F. Pogue, of Clacianath.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### Notice to Correspondents.

Next week we commence printing The Citizen a day earlier than we have been doing, so it can reach a large part of its subscribers by Thursday of each week. Mail your news letters hereafter not later than FRIDAY of each week so that they will reach The Citizen office by Saturday or Monday at the very latest.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

#### MIDDLE FORK.

Mar. 29.—Robert Tussey of this place has gone to hauling goods or Mr. W. M. Clark of McKee.—Miss Denio Cole and her brother, Delbert, made a business trip to Indian Creek Friday.—Miss Sarah Lear of near Carlow is very poorly.—Mr. Lige Angel has gone to McKee today.—Cap Wilson and Green Parker have gone into the tie business.—Ben Tussey went to see his brother, Joe, of near Indian Creek Sunday.—Lige Angel traded a fine cow and calf to Mr. Bob Lea for a wagon, and got \$11.00 to boot.—Farmers are beginning to hustle around in this community since the sun has begun to shine so warm.—Mr. Cleveland Angel lost a fine work steer the other day.—Mr. James Angel of Indian Creek made a flying trip to Letter Box Friday.—Robert Baker (Little Robert) is planning to go to Hamilton, Ohio Sunday.—Little Bertha Summers has been on the sick list this week.—Nina Angel and little son, Joe, went out the other evening fishing and caught a fine lot of sun perch and red eyes. Nina says she is going to make that her daily occupation this summer.—Ollie and Dottie Angel made a flying trip to their uncle, Joe Tussey's, Saturday evening.

#### HURLEY.

Mar. 29.—The nice weather still continues and the farmers seem to be very busy planning for their crops.—Most all in this community have their Irish potatoes planted.—Jacob and Palestine Gabbard and Jake Gabbard, Jr., planted a large patch Thursday. They say they want them to be in time for the Association next fall.—Mrs. Carlisle Seals of near Parrot, who visited friends and relatives at this place last week, returned home Monday.—Mrs. Sarah McCollum of Hooten Creek is visiting her father, Steve Pleids of Letter Box this week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Alumbaugh of Birch Lick visited Mrs. Alumbaugh's sister, Mrs. W. M. Gabbard of this place Saturday and Sunday last.—Nannie Gabbard, Siltha Angel and Polle McCollum all took a nice walk Sunday afternoon.—Riley and Nannie Gabbard, George and Polle McCollum were the guests of Siltha Angel Sunday.—W. M. Gabbard made a business trip to McKee Thursday.—Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. Kizzie Hurley visited at Mr. Cris Roberts' Sunday.—Mrs. Letha J. Lakes of Hooten Creek is reported to be very poorly.—Died, March 26th, John Morris, who has been a great sufferer from heart trouble for some time. He was a good citizen and loved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, six children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved ones.

#### HUGH.

Apr. 1.—We have been having very pretty weather the last two weeks and the roads have dried pretty thoroughly.—Mr. Wm. Parks has been peeling bark this past week.—J. A. Parks has ordered some spring hats so the women won't have to go to town to get their hats.—George Bengel had a working last Thursday and his wife had a quilting.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kimberlain made a business trip to W. R. Bengel's last Monday.—Mr. Geo. Bengel and wife visited Mrs. Bengel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harden Azbill Saturday night.—Miss Dora Ely visited Beatrice Halo Sunday.—Mr. Vernon Ely, Robert Baker and Nora Alexander of Berea visited their parents Saturday.—Miss Grace Parks, who attended school at Berea during the winter term has returned home.—Miss Maggie Bengel visited Beatrice Halo Sunday.—It is reported that the one who captures Geo. Purvis, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Wm. Gay, will get a large reward.—Mrs. Synda Rose, who has had La Grippe is able to be out again.—Sunday school will be held at the Owsley Fork school house, Sunday at 10 a. m. Let's all go and have a good Sunday school.

#### EVERGREEN.

Apr. 2.—Rev. D. B. Clemmons preached an Easter sermon at Mr. R. F. Jones' Sunday.—Rev. Tom Campbell, formerly a citizen of Horse Lick has returned from Clay county and located at the Morgan Farbush place on the state road.—Mr. T. E. Jones visited friends at Gray Hawk Sunday.—Mr. Lihu Phillips of Hooten Branch has roses in bloom.—Bradley Gabbard and George McCollum of Indian Creek visited friends near Evergreen Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Bert Phillips of Goochland visited his old home

place on Tigers Branch Sunday.—Mr. E. M. Lake made a flying trip to W. M. Sparks Sunday.—Walter and Leonard Martin are hauling lumber.—There are some stray goats at J. W. Jones'.—The singing at Bethel is getting on nicely. Sunday school will begin next Sunday.

#### SAND GAP.

Apr. 1.—Easter is over and we are having some pleasant weather again.—We are glad to know that the fruit has not so far, been killed.—Misses Minnie and Mary Johnson were the guests of Matilda and Maggie Durham Sunday.—C. S. Durham is having his house painted.—E. E. Durham killed a big fat hog the day before Easter and his friends were overjoyed at the kind invitations to come and dine with him on Easter.—Misses Etta and Lizzie Reece were the guests of Misses Catherine and Mollie Durham Sunday.—Mrs. J. R. Durham and little son, Jesse, are visiting Mrs. Durham's daughter, Mrs. Lewis McGuire of Clover Bottom.—J. G. Durham, who is working for the Family Portrait Co. of Wayne, Illinois, is at home to rest a few days.—Master Jesse Durham has ordered a magic lantern. Every one will be pleased to have little Jesse come with his lantern and show it at their home.—Mrs. Lucy Durham is slowly recovering from a severe attack of toothache.—J. R. Durham was out with his telescope Saturday taking a close observation of the sun. Mr. Durham reported that the sun had two enormous spots on it, which signified bad weather.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

#### GOOCHLAND.

Apr. 1.—Easter brought more bad weather as usual.—The roads are in good shape and chuck of the wagons can be heard in all directions.—W. A. Phillips is hauling crosses for F. C. Jones.—The Sunday school at Yasmore is progressing nicely.—Martha Lakes passed thru here on her way to Evergreen.—John Wilson (Little John) left here Saturday for Middle Fork, where he will make a lengthy visit.—J. A. Sexton and wife returned from Bell county last Saturday.—Albert Phillips sold a horse to George Abrams for \$115.00.—Bill Alcorn has moved to the house of Pleasant Hampton's.—Aunt Betsy Cates, who has been sick for some time we are sorry to say is no better.—Dan Collins was in this part of the country Sunday.—Bert Phillips bought eight hogs of Charley Baker for \$1.00 a piece.—A. G. Sparks was visiting friends near Goochland Easter Sunday.—There was preaching at Red Bob's last Sunday.—Emory Amyx was in Goochland Tuesday on business.—Willie, the little son of J. C. Phillips will more than likely attend the spring term of school at Berea.—Jim Mat Cox is in the spokes business to some extent.—Betty Wilson has returned from Middle Fork, Jackson county.—Myrtle Lakes is staying with her sister, Mrs. Hettie Jones.—Martha Jones has returned to Richmond, where she is attending school.—James Sexton and wife called on J. W. Phillips' family Sunday.—Bert Phillips, John Wilson, Elsie and Homer Phillips and Miss Aleatha Azbill attended church at Climax Sunday night.—Geo. Abram is making staves this week.—Grover Gabbard is working for J. L. Jones.—J. L. Abrams bought a pair of mules of Geo. Gatliff for \$275. George also bought a pair for \$300.

#### ROCKFORD.

Apr. 1.—We are having some very cool weather after such a nice warm spell.—Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson of Point Level visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Todd Sunday.—Married, March 27th, Mr. Dalt Waddie to Miss Myrtle Linville. Rev. J. W. Lambert officiated.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bullen visited at J. W. Todd's Sunday.—Misses Hallie, Dora and Hazel Holman visited Ethel McGuire Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Waddie visited at Mr. J. R. Richmond's Wednesday night.—Mrs. Lizzie Vlas and children who have been visiting relatives at this place returned to their home at Conway Sunday.—Nora and Annie Linville visited Mattie McGuire Sunday.—Mrs. F. E. Grant visited Virgie Martin Sunday evening.—R. T. Abney visited at J. E. McGuire's Sunday.

#### DISPUTANTA.

Mar. 30.—Born, on the 25th of this month, a girl to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Chasteen.—Miss Lucy Seals has gone to Straight Creek to see her sister, Mrs. Ephraim Drew.—Mr. G. V. Owens sold a nice bunch of hogs to Mr. Evans of Madison county.—Mario Sexton of Climax was here on business this week.—J. E. McGuire has purchased a grist mill of Jasper Bowman.—Miss Martha Lake of Jackson county is visiting in Berea this week.—Rev. James Parsons of Berea filled his regular appointment at Macedonia on Saturday and Sunday, the 23d and 24th of March.—John Harden and Jim Brothers, who have been to Ham-

ilton, Ohio for two years, have come back to live.—Mr. A. T. Abney was at Wildie Saturday on business.—Mr. John Hoskins of Berea was here Friday on business.—Charley Abney was over from Brush Creek Sunday to buy a yoke of steers from A. T. Abney.—Several folks from this place are attending court at Richmond, Monday April 1st.—W. H. Stephen and wife visited at O. M. Payne's Sunday.

#### Life of Mrs. John Black.

Dicy Davis was born in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, January 9th, 1859, and departed this life in Hutsonville, Illinois, after an illness of two weeks with La Grippe, on March 20th, 1907 at 5 p. m.

She was married to John Black, February 22, 1879. To them were born two children, Mrs. W. L. Pleasant and Mrs. Ed. Goodwin. Mr. and Mrs. Black lived near Conway, Ky., till in November, 1885 they moved near Hutsonville, Illinois, where she lived the rest of her life.

When in girlhood she united with the Scaffold Cane Baptist Church, but on removing to Illinois, placed her membership with the Linotte Christian Church of which she was a faithful member.

She was a consistent Christian, a kind and loving wife and mother and a good neighbor who was loved and respected by all who knew her.

She leaves a husband, two daughters and her mother, Mrs. J. E. Croucher of Disputanta, Ky., and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

The funeral sermon was preached at the church by Rev. J. J. Douglass of Robinson, Illinois, after which her remains were laid in their final earthly resting place in the cemetery near by.

### OWSLEY COUNTY.

#### TRAVELLERS REST.

Apr. 1.—We have had some fine farming weather the past two weeks and the people have been making good use of it, sowing oats and breaking up their corn ground.—Mrs. Josephine Isaacs of Kings Mill, Ohio paid us a flying visit last Saturday and Sunday.—J. G. Rowlett, our agent for The Citizen, has not had a chance to be out very much lately on account of his farming.—Our merchant, Mr. Perry Begley has dissolved the partnership between him and Mrs. Botner. The store is now simply Perry Begley's store.—Our postmaster, Mr. Boxner, is attending to his farming and his wife is in charge of the postoffice.—Sam Becknell died at his home last Sunday.—Mr. Theophilus Wilson and John Becknell have been hauling posts to fence in the Rowlett and Becknell-Wilson graveyard.

### BREATHITT COUNTY.

#### ATHOL.

Mar. 30.—The farmers of this place are very busy sowing oats and getting ready to plant corn.—Mr. Harvey Jones, who was shot, it is claimed, by Celdon Palmer is now able to get about.—Eljah Gabbard was thrown from a horse a few days ago and got his arm broken.—Mrs. Phoebe Bowman was visiting relatives last Friday.—Old Uncle Owens Crawford of this place, died of droupy, last Wednesday. He was ninety years old.—S. J. Crawford of this place sold his store to a company from Danville. We are all sorry to give him up, but we wish the new company good success.—Since Mr. Green Kilburn went into office as magistrate, the boys have become somewhat civilized.—Mr. Henry Grose of Mill Branch is doing well in the goods business.—Mr. Logan Bowman of Sow Branch is now working on the K. and P. Railroad.—Andrew Bowman returned home from Berea, where he has been in school for the last three months. He expects to return to Berea next fall or winter.—A. D. Johnson has bought the new store from M. Sutton, and now has his store full of all kinds of goods. We all wish him good luck in his new business.—Rollen Judd of Lyons Creek is moving to his new farm on Middle Fork. We are all glad to welcome him as our neighbor.

### GARRARD COUNTY.

#### CARTERSVILLE.

Mar. 30.—Farmers are getting on fine with their work in this section. Wheat is looking well.—On Tuesday, March 19th, Mrs. Paul Rogers of Cartersville was badly burned while she and her small boys were burning a place to sow lettuce seed. Her clothing caught fire and she burned her hands severely trying to smother the fire in her clothes. Fortunately there was a rain barrel near the house. She found she could not control the fire and she ran and got in the water barrel and thus saved her life.—Mr. Joe Boala has had a very severe attack of pneumonia but is now improving very fast.—Mrs. Tom Green has also been sick but she is better now.—Old Uncle Nat Wilmit of Gum Sulphur, died last Thursday night. He was 81 years old.—Mr. Joe Wylie has returned from Oklahoma, where he has been for his health. He looks very much improved since he came back.—Mrs. R. C. Boala and Mrs. J. G. Clark were in Paint Lick last Thursday.—Mr. R. C. Boala has a large bunch of lambs, eighty-one in number.—People have been planting their gardens sooner this year than they



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have before for a long time and every thing looks prosperous at this time.—Rev. Lunsford preached at Level Green Easter Sunday.—People are now gathering turkey eggs.—Eggs are plentiful now and sell at a fair price.

### ESTILL COUNTY.

#### WAGERSVILLE.

Apr. 1.—We are having some nice weather now.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Warford, on March 30th, a boy.—Mrs. A. E. Scrivner is very sick with La Grippe.—Mrs. R. J. Scrivner, who has been sick is improving nicely.—J. M. Edwards is in Cincinnati this week buying goods.—Drummer Wilson passed thru here Saturday on his way to Irvine.—Miss Grace Wagers entertained a few friends Wednesday night of last week.—Misses Nellie, Grace and Kathryn Wagers, Messrs. Hume Wagers and Vernon Scrivner were the guests of Willie and Annie Wilson Sunday.—Misses Kathryn and Fan Wagers entertained friends Sunday night.—Miss Fan Wagers and Frank Congleton were the guests of Misses Ella and Maude Park Sunday.—Miss Nellie Wagers was the guest of Miss Ritha Scrivner Saturday night.—Mr. Jeff Wagers was in Irvine Thursday last.—Several men and boys from this place attended court at Richmond on Monday.

### IDAHO LETTER.

Siltie, Idaho, Mar. 19.  
To The Citizen:—We are having nice weather and the thirty inch snow is almost gone. The people are beginning to plow.—We've had more snow this winter than since the year 1887.—Siltie has just finished one of the finest hotels in the west, costing about \$10,000.—We are having muddy roads in this part of the country now, caused by the recent thaw and so much freighting. There has been more than 5,000 head of cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 30,000 hogs shipped from Siltie since November 1st, 1906.—The hunters from the mountains are bringing to Siltie the hides of their game, consisting of huge black bear, cougar and deer.—The deep snow in the mountains has caused some of the deer to come down among the settlers and they are having great sport chasing them.—P. P. Reynolds is planning to build on the west end of his ranch in order to get the use of a fine spring.—C. B. Moore has his claim nearly completed.—William Baldwin, a former Kentuckian, had a bad accident a few days ago. He got his house and everything burned down and he and his family went to the house of his son in their night clothes in a fifteen-inch snow.—The Citizen is a welcome visitor in our home, and our neighbors are as anxious to read it as we are, and when asked to subscribe for it, say: "What use of buying a cow when you are getting milk. We are always glad to read the good news where Kentucky is getting rid of the man killer, whiskey, and wish to add that a man living on the prairies or plains of the west may have greater advantages to get rich but whenever whiskey is voted out of Kentucky the feudism of the mountains will stop, and peace and happiness will be found in every home. I would advise Mrs. Yeocum's plan of organizing a Citizens' League. We are anxious to hear of that much being done by the good and loyal citizens of Eastern Kentucky. I am their friend.  
C. B. MOORE.

### Gold Bricks and Gold Nuggets.

#### (Continued from first page.)

and what is happening across the ocean and on the other side of the world. Many people have not time to read the daily papers and the many magazines which tell of these things. Poor people cannot pay for all these things. People who have not had a great education cannot understand all that these papers and magazines tell. The Citizen gives the most important news of the whole country and world in few words and simple style so that those who have not had a great education and have no time to read many papers and magazines, may still know all the most important things that are happening in the world.

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### THE GROUND COVERED

The President Has Nothing to Add on Railroad Situation.

Washington, April 2.—President Roosevelt has written a letter to the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, declining the invitation of that organization to speak at Springfield on the railroad situation.

The president says it would be a waste of time for him to accept the invitation, because he would only repeat what he has already said in public.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

He addresses and messages to congress. He makes it clear that he is in favor of government supervision of railroads, believing that it will be beneficial both to the corporations and the public.

He again points out the danger of overcapitalization and expresses the hope that proper laws will be enacted to remedy this evil.

The president declares with emphasis that he is not making war on the railroads, but says that when he asks for a square deal he means a square deal.

Recent developments, he says, have only served to convince him that his previous utterances with reference to railroads and other corporations are correct. He urges that additional power be given the interstate commerce commission, and justifies the new interstate commerce law.

Hetty's Thoughtfulness.  
"Mamma and I," said Hetty, "are both taking medicine, but it's very different, you know, so mamma has tied a string around her bottle, so as to tell it from mine, now I suppose I'll have to tie a string around mine so as to tell it from hers."

The Quick and the Dead.  
"What is the difference between the quick and the dead?" is a riddle that comes from Oxford through the Western Gazette. The answer is adequate and up to date: "The 'quick' are those who are quick at getting out of the way of motor cars; the 'dead' are those who are not."

Nickel Worth \$2.  
In 1869 a nickel pattern bore the head of Liberty with a coronet. The reverse had a "V" within a laurel wreath, above which connecting the ends is a scroll with the motto "In God We Trust." Between the folds of the scroll being a small Maltese cross. The pattern in nickel is now valued at two dollars.

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